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RUSSELL KERETT, Editor.

M. P. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News PAPER, Directions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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BUSINESS

OF

PITTSBURGH,

FOR

1873!

The COMMERCIAL of SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, *will contain the Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following Leading Departments:*

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the preceding Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT of Bituminous Coal, Smelted Pig Iron and Anthracite Pig Iron, for 1872 and 1873.

NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their capacity.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1844 to date; Also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil for the last Five Years.

DAILY STAGE OF WATER at Pittsburgh for 1873.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Five Years Past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Bacon, Butter, etc.

GRAIN RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the past Four Years.

The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are complete and reliable, and the Tables of Comparison show a wonderful growth and development during the past few years.

The Weekly Prices Current for Pig Metal and Crude and Refined Oils, are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.

Every Business Man should have these Valuable Tables for reference. An extra edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, February 2d.

Orders by Mail will be Attended to.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Petition of Lancaster County Sabbatarians.

Movement to Change Judicial Districts.

Memorials Against the Repeal of Local Option Law.

Committee to Enlarge the Hall of the House.

Conference Committee on the Publication Bill.

HARRISBURG, January 28, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Warfel, of Lancaster, presented a petition from citizens of Ephrata, exempting those who observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath from any penalty for attending to ordinary business on the first day of the week.

Mr. Lemon, of Blair—A petition not to change the Twenty-fourth Judicial District.

Mr. Rutan, of Beaver—A petition from the members of the bar for a separate judicial district.

Petitions were presented by many Senators from various parts of the State against the repeal of the Local Option law. Numerous bills were reported from the various committees as follows:

Mr. Graham, of the Finance Committee—Appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the production of a correct map of the State.

Mr. Chalfant—For advertising for the State, with the mode of drawing warrants for the payment of the same.

Mr. McClure—An act authorizing Courts of Quarter Sessions in certain cases to review the finding of grand juries.

HOUSE.

Committees were appointed for the inspecting of fishways and hatching houses, and for the enlargement of hall of the House to accommodate the next Assembly.

Mr. Newmyer offered acts providing for the election of Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, and fixing their salaries.

The House would not concur in the Senate amendments to the publication bill, and a Conference Committee was appointed. The editorial fraternity are well represented at their annual convention.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 27, 1874.

The House spent most of the day on the new Election law, which, after being variously amended, passed third reading, and will pass finally on Wednesday, after the amendments are printed. It has been changed in a great many places, yet not materially. It may have to go to a committee of conference; but there is talk to-night in the Senate of concurring in the amendments made by the House; and if that is done, the bill will be in the Governor's hands by Thursday. The amendments made by the House are, in the main, considered good and wholesome; and there is no reason why they should not be at once concurred in.

The Senate passed the House bill to regulate the publication of notices of application for special legislation, yeas 23, nays 1, (Mr. Yerkes.) The House, however, laid over the amendments of the Senate until to-morrow. There is much opposition developing itself to the amendment requiring the notices to be published in a German newspaper.

The House took up and passed through its second reading the act relative to vacancies in county offices; also, on third reading, the act to establish separate Orphans' Courts, which was amended so as to give Philadelphia a President Judge and two law judges, and in that shape it was passed.

The Senate passed two bills through second reading, of no special importance, and read all the bills on its printed calendar a first time, which will bring them up to-morrow on the orders. The bills are as follows:

Supplement to an act entitled an act to establish an insurance department.

An act relating to the payment of costs in cases of appeal from reports of viewers under the act of February 19, 1849, regulating railroad companies, and the supplements thereto.

A further supplement to the act relative to suits in dower and partition.

An act to validate acts done by corporations created by the courts before the recording of their charters.

A supplement to the act entitled an act to provide for a permanent Centennial Exposition building for the people of the Commonwealth in the city of Philadelphia.

An act relating to the transportation of explosive material.

Joint resolution for the payment of the expenses attending the investigation of the soldiers' orphan school at Cassville, Huntingdon county.

An act to extend the privileges of an act entitled "An act to authorize married women owning capital stock of any railroad company to sell and transfer the same."

An act relating to affidavits of defense.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Rutan—An act designating the judicial districts of the Commonwealth; also, an act fixing the number of Senators and Representatives, and to apportion the same into Senatorial and Representative districts as provided by the Constitution.

By Mr. McClure—An act to prevent the use of public property for private purposes; an act to authorize the production of a new map of Pennsylvania; an act to provide for the organization of a uniform police system in the cities of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. Wallace—An act relative to change of venue in civil and in criminal cases; an act to authorize the Orphans' Court to fix the number of jurors on sheriff's inquests of partition.

By Mr. Davis—A further supplement to the several acts relating to limitations of actions.

By Mr. Fitch—An act to provide for the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations.

By Mr. White, a further supplement to an act relating to counties and township offices, approved April 15, 1834, changing the time for meeting of county auditors and publishing statements of county affairs; an act supplementary to an act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools, providing for uniform tax.

This bill provides for a uniform tax of three mills on the dollar on the assessed valuation of the Commonwealth.

Mr. McClure's bill for the organization of a uniform police system gives to the Mayor and the proper authorities of each city the power to regulate its police. It was ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
HARRISBURG, PA., January 27, 1874. }

The House of Representatives has been working away at the new Election law, and to-day passed it on third reading. All amendments to a bill having now to be printed before the final vote is taken, and several being made to this one to-day, the calling of the yeas and nays, as required by the Constitution, had to be postponed.

While the general principles of the Senate bill, as prepared by Gen. White, are still retained, several of the amendments made in the House make the law more stringent. In fact, the Philadelphia *Press* and its correspondent are forced to aknowledge, after their fashion, that the present bill is a better one than McClure's. The richness, the extreme unction, as it were, of these two political frauds, Forney and McClure, talking so glibly about fair elections, the purity of the ballot, &c., is where the joke comes in. What a good thing for the country and the Republican party it would have been, if Forney and his first political preceptor, James Buchanan, had not fallen out. In other words, if James had been able to take care of John when the former was elected President, the latter would have stayed in the Democratic party, and when he was in it, being one of the most ultra, proslavery kind of partisans, it is fair to presume he would have joined his fortunes with those of his friend, John C. Breckinridge, whom he now longs to see in Congress, and the people of the North would thus have been rid of one of the largest frauds with which any community was ever afflicted. Mr. Buchanan did all he could to make a great man out of his protege, but failing, Forney showed his gratitude by embittering the last days of his benefactor, with the lowest kind of personal abuse.

When "Pennsylvania's favorite son" was elected President, he sent for a member of Forney's family to consult with as to what he could or should do for "John" as he called him. The chief editorship of the Washington *Union*, the Democratic organ, was demanded at this interview; but this, the President-elect was forced to inform his fair listener, had been promised, and must be given, to Mr. Appleton, of Maine. Forney next wanted to be Postmaster General, and probably would have been, but the Democracy of Philadelphia, the Irish Catholic portion of it, more especially, "wouldn't have it," no how, and James Campbell, a Criminal Court Judge, of that city, was put into the position first recognized as a cabinet office, in Jackson's time. The third and last attempt made by President Buchanan to "do something for John," was when he endeavored to interfere with the election of United States Senator, in 1857. By writing letters to Henry S. Mott, then a Democratic State Senator, and to other Democrats in the Legislature, urging them to sustain his administration by sending Forney to the United States Senate, the President succeeded in having the pet nominated by the Democratic caucus, only to meet with an inglorious defeat on the 18th of January, of the year above indicated. The "Sage of Wheatland" did all he could for the poor printer boy whom he had started in life, as the editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, but his efforts were failures; the load was too much, even for the President of the United States to carry, and the man who tried to manufacture testimony in the Forrest divorce case, guilty of the basest of all crimes, ingratitude, turned his back upon the friends of his youth. The wonder is that such a man, with such a record, should ever have obtained any prominence in the Republican party, which he only joined to "rule or ruin."

Misfortunes, it is said, never come singly, and it is presumed our delicate friend, Uncle Ben, Singerly, is daily realizing the truth of this trite saying, having failed to secure the contract for the State printing for the next three years. JOHN.

IRONTON, OHIO.

Defective Mail Service—New Railroad Scheme—Condition of the Strike Among Iron Workers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 28, 1874.

Hon. W. W. Johnson, President of the Ironton Board of Trade, left for Washington City this morning, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the board, to lay before the Postmaster General a statement of the condition of the mail service to Ironton, the contractor on the important route having failed to deliver the mails for several days, leaving them to come by another conveyance.

The Board of Trade has also inaugurated a measure looking towards the construction of a branch railroad to Ironton, from Sciota station or thereabouts, on the Portsmouth branch of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

Belfont furnace is about resuming blast. The Lawrence Iron Works have been endeavoring to induce muck rollers to resume work, but thus far without success. The men express themselves quite willing to go to work, and declare that they are afraid of other workmen who still decline to accept Pittsburgh prices, offered by the companies. None of our mills are at work now, the Belfont nail mill having stopped this week.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 28.—In the Senate this morning, the Senate bill authorizing manufacturing companies to issue preferred stock, was passed.

A resolution was offered instructing the Senate Committee on Public Works to inquire into appropriations made for public works since 1861, and their general management by lessees, the committee to sit during recess, with power to send for persons and papers, and visit different portions of the public works. The resolution was ordered to be printed.

The House, during the evening session, progressed as far as the 255th page, to the end of the Judiciary act, and adjourned at a quarter past nine.

In the House, this afternoon, bills were introduced to provide for the organization of gas companies in cities and villages where no such companies now exist, with a vote of the people; to provide for the annual election of a board of three school examiners to serve one, two and three years, respectively; to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors when a majority of qualified voters in any township or municipal corporation vote in favor of its provisions; to allow courts to forfeit recognizances when persons are bound to answer or testify in any criminal case.

Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—The Galveston *News's* Austin special says: In caucus last night the friends of Mr. Reagan agreed to support General Maxey. Reagan withdrawing in his favor. In joint session to-day, on the first ballot the vote was: Maxey, 59. Torockmorton 40, Randle 13, Reagan 1, Dan McGary, 1. General S. B. Maxey getting more than half, was declared duly elected United States Senator.

Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—A special from Topeka, Ks., says that the first ballot for United States Senator in joint session to-day resulted, Phillips 24, Plum 21, Harvey 15, Osborn 17, remainder scattered amongst a dozen candidates.

Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., January 28.—The Legislature to-day, by a vote of 100 to 65, indefinitely postponed the proposition to hold a constitutional convention.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Leap from a Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. PARIS, O., January 28, 1874.

Luther E. Pritz, aged twenty-three, was killed here this morning. He was endeavoring to get off a moving train and was thrown under the cars. His skull was badly crushed. His parents reside at Dayton, Ohio.

Death of a Railway Conductor.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—N. B. Smart, an ex-conductor on the Louisville Short Line Railroad, was run over by a freight train at Newport, Ky., last evening and died from his injuries this morning.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING presented petitions of soldiers in the late war, stating their belief that they are entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land, and asking the appointment of a special committee to investigate as to the working of existing laws touching the subject. Referred. He also presented the petition of the National Board of Trade for the removal of obstructions to navigation at and near the mouth of the Detroit river. Referred. Also the petition of citizens of New York, asking an amendment to existing laws to enable free banking on a gold basis. Referred.

The bill for the relief of Marcus Otterbourg, late Consul of the United States at the City of Mexico, and Minister to the Republic of Mexico, was, after some discussion, passed by a vote of 29 to 19. The bill makes an appropriation to pay Otterbourg the salary of Minister while acting as such to the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. EDMUNDS entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. CONKLING said it should be remembered that Otterbourg was nominated one day for position and immediately rejected by the Senate.

Mr. CAMERON offered a bill to amend the diplomatic and consular systems act of August 18 h, 1856. The bill, drafted by the State Department, proposes to revise the salaries of many of the United States Consuls and Consuls General throughout the world. The salaries provided for the more prominent are: Consuls General—London, $7,000; Paris, $7,000; Calcutta, $5,000; Montreal, $5,000; Cairo, $4,000; Havana, $6,000; Rio de Janeiro, $6,000; Kanagawa, $5,000; Shanghai, $6,000; Vienna, $4,000; Berlin, Frankfort, Rome and Constantinople, $3,000 each. Consuls—Liverpool, $6,000; Hong Kong, $4,000; Manchester and Havre, $3,000 each. All others have smaller salaries than the amounts above named, but have also fees.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee, declaring it to be the duty of Congress at the present session to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act of March 16th, 1869, for the practical redemption of United States notes in coin.

Mr. BAYARD addressed the Senate. He said the people of the United States, in their financial condition, had arrived at a point where two roads forked, and the question was, whether they would take the path to the right or the left. The legal tender act was a war measure and should not be continued now in time of peace. A standard of values should be declared by basing all currency on a gold standard, and he had no doubt the people of this country would freely make sacrifices to deliver themselves from the evils of paper currency under which they had labored for the past twelve years. The path of duty, honesty and wisdom was that for the nation's payment of specie payment at the earliest possible day. The reissue of legal tender notes, he thought, was not only without warrant of law, but against law. While Mr. Boutwell had closed his speech the other day, by declaring that we must have dishonor or increased taxation, he (Bayard) thought the Senator had written his own epitaph as a financier.

He did not propose a specific plan for a resumption of specie payments, but would support any sound measure to place the United States on a firm financial basis. He desired to see the time when the people would have a right to regulate banks for themselves, subject, of course, to the restrictions of the Constitution prohibiting paper money being made a legal tender. Let the State system of banks be again revived. He believed enough gold could be accumulated in the Treasury within the next four years to redeem the legal tenders as presented; but there should be a cessation in the payment of debts not yet due, the principal of which is not called by the creditor.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the question was above all party questions, and belonged to the people of the whole United States as such. He would ask the gentleman from Massachusetts (Boutwell), by his own record, that his policy of standing still was impossible, and that in the mad current he had been and would be swept along. He then cited Mr. Boutwell's votes and reports in support of his position. He insisted that no class derived smaller profit from the currency than those engaged in agriculture. He regretted that any Secretary should have taken the responsibility of coming to the Senate and House of Representatives and saying that could be speedily given a different interpretation to that already on the statute book, he would take the responsibility of issuing forty-four million dollars whenever it was necessary for the wants of the government. Senator Boutwell had spoken of our inability to return to specie payment, on account of the poverty of the country. He thought that out of the estimated wealth of the country is three-quarters as much as that of France and other older nations, and yet Senator Boutwell said we could not resume on account of poverty, and at the same time said he had never made the statement before. He (Morrill) hoped he would never make it again.

Pending the question, at 4:30 P. M., the Senate went into Executive session. After a few minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to revise, consolidate and amend the appropriations for estimates, appropriations and public accounts; also a bill to reduce expenditures on public buildings.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, moved a reference of the latter bill to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Agreed to, after discussion; yeas 157, nays 78.

Mr. JAMES A. Blaine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill establishing life-saving stations, and appropriating eleven thousand dollars therefor.

Mr. PENDLETON moved an amendment appropriating one thousand six hundred dollars for the medals ordered previously to be presented to persons who had distinguished themselves in saving lives from the wreck of the steamer Metis.

Mr. CONGER complained that adequate provision was not made for lakes.

Mr. NEGLEY—"No rivers."

Mr. Pendleton's amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

The House then, at half-past one, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill. It appropriates $28,449,916.

Among the items are: Pay of the army, &c., $11,455,000; subsistence, $2,452,000; supplies of the quartermasters department, $4,500,000; individual expenses of the quartermasters department, $1,200,000; purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, $350,000; transportation of the army, $4,000,000; quarters for officers and troops, $1,500,000; clothing and camp equipage, $1,000,000; national military cemeteries, $150,000; medical and hospital supplies, $200,000; ordnance service at arsenals, $200,000; metallic ammunition for small arms, $100,000; ordnance stores, $100,000; army equipments, $105,000; manufacture of new model breech loading muskets and carbines, $100,000.

Mr. WHEELER, of New York, who had charge of the bill, proceeded to explain the reductions made in comparison with past years. The people were suffering from a severe monetary derangement inseparable from an inflated paper currency, and they demanded of Congress the exercise of the economy to which they were forced. The Army Appropriation bill of last session appropriated a trifle over thirty-one millions. The original estimates of the War Department for this bill were $34,881,618. The revised estimates were reduced to $32,762,716, and the Committee on Appropriations had reduced these last estimates to $28,449,916; which amount, he hoped, would be further reduced. The reduction was framed on the hypothesis that only one-half of the natural depletion of the army should be supplied this year. The natural annual depletion by death, desertion and expiration of enlistment was 10,400 men, and only one-half of this depletion was to be supplied; in other words, the committee proposed, the coming fiscal year, to regulate enlistments. The bill also provided for closing up appropriations for old claims in the quartermaster's department and commissary department. As a necessity for this measure, was mentioned the fact that within the last six months two hundred thousand dollars of such claims had been filed by one pertinacious claim agent of Washington. Another section of the bill transfers to the Southern Claims Commissioners all claims for stores or supplies taken for the use of the army during the rebellion now pending before any department, or which may be presented before the first of November, 1874. Such claims to the amount of fifty or sixty millions were now subject to the decision of the Quartermaster General or Commissary General.

Mr. ALBRIGHT professed himself most anxious to cut down expenses, but the House must remember they had a great country, and its just and proper expenses were great, too. The pending bill contemplated, in effect, a reduction of the army of not less than 5,000 men, while its effective force now was only 21,000, scattered in small posts so that a funeral party for a general officer could not be got together without great difficulty. The bill did not determine in what particular branch of the service its desolating touch should fall. It would have been better to determine that first, and then make appropriations accordingly. After paying a tribute to the soldiers, Mr. ALBRIGHT said if Congress would stop building new custom houses and court houses and postoffices, and discontinue work on public buildings in Washington, it would not be necessary to reduce the army.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said the action of the House to-day on the bill in regard to public buildings had greatly discouraged him in the hope that retrenchment would be made, and the speech he had just listened to added very much to that discouragement. It had led him to believe that all reductions were good and worthy ones, except just such ones as were before the House for its action.

Mr. BECK objected to Mr. Garfield's criticism of the action of the House this morning.

Mr. GARFIELD submitted that he had said nothing out of order.

Mr. BECK—I object to his scolding members on this floor.

Mr. GARFIELD—If it is a question as to scolds and scolding, I will submit that to the judgment of this body, as between the gentleman and myself. If the army was not too weak four years ago, when the South was greatly disturbed and when no man could say that peace would reign for the next three years, it is certainly too strong now. If we pursue the policy of retrenching where we are not, and of not retrenching where we are, we will get through the session without any retrenchment at all.

Mr. BECK objected to Mr. Garfield's assuming that members who had voted to refer the bill to diminish expenses on public buildings to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds were actuated by improper motives or by a desire to prevent retrenchment. He (Beck) had voted for that reference because he believed the subject properly belonged to that committee. Referring to the movement made by Mr. Coburn at the beginning of the session to divide up the work of the Appropriation Committee, he intimated that if that committee undertook to absorb all the duties that belonged to other committees it would find itself not only in a measure minority, as it had to-day, but it would find that the House would divide it and would take from it subjects over which other committees had jurisdiction. He assured that the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds was as honest, economical and well able to look into all circumstances as the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, made the point of order that Mr. Beck had no right to scold one of the committees of the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. BECK confessed the point and said he would scold no more, but a bad example had been set on the other side. He gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the bill, that no mileage shall be paid any officer of the government in excess of actual traveling expenses.

Mr. WHEELER said he would accept such amendment very cheerfully.

Mr. BECK said he was glad to hear it.

Mr. COBURN, Chairman of the Military Committee, agreed fully with the views expressed by Mr. Wheeler, and should cordially support the bill before the House. He believed the army might be reduced, not only in men, but in officers, and that the military establishment itself might be reduced largely in public works and in munitions of war. Except in point of population and of personal physical strength, this was not a military nation. While it was ready in any just cause to defy the world, it was not at the same time bound by any proper sense of public duty to make very great provision for war. The axiom as to preparing for war in time of peace was not applicable to this country, except in a slight degree. The country was breeding men that would make it ready for war. No nation that had ever shook the globe with its military tread equaled this nation, north and south, for patience, courage, endurance, bearing, for everything that constitutes manhood in war. As to sea coast fortifications, all that was necessary was to provide some means of preventing the great iron-clads of foreign nations from destroying our naval depots and great cities. He thought that with great safety troops could be withdrawn from the Atlantic coast, from the Canadian frontier and from the South, except perhaps New Orleans, and let the army be kept on the Indian frontier.

At the conclusion of Mr. Coburn's remarks the committee rose.

Mr. POTTER presented a memorial of New York bankers and merchants against any further inflation of the currency. Referred.

Mr. COX offered a substitute for the bill introduced in the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, fixing a status of over-issued United States notes. Referred. The substitute declares that United States notes issued in excess of three hundred and fifty-six millions were issued without authority of law, and were not legal tender, and Congress cannot give them the attribute of money under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, but, having been issued, they are a legal charge against the United States redeemable in legal money. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be published in one newspaper in every city of twenty thousand inhabitants the full list of the denomination and numbers of such over-issue, and every bank now having or which may have them to stamp each with the words "This is not legal tender," and provides that the note shall be received for all dues except duties on imports, and when received into the Treasury, shall be cancelled and reissued.

The House at 4:30 took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill for revising the statutes.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1 A. M.

For New England and the Middle States, colder and generally clear weather will prevail, with light to fresh and occasionally brisk northwesterly winds and rising barometer. For the Southern States east of the Mississippi river, clear or fair weather with low temperature and rising barometer on the Atlantic coast. For the Ohio valley and the lake region, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, with cloudy or fair weather and lower temperature in the upper lakes. For the Northwest, generally clear weather and southwesterly and northwesterly winds and decidedly low temperature in Minnesota.

Midnight Bulletin.

JANUARY 28, 1874—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	36	N.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	35	W.	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	34	S. W.	Fair.
Fort Sully	26	Calm.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30	S. W.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	35	S. W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	37	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	34	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	45	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	36	N. W.	Clear.
New Orleans	56	N.	Calm.
Omaha, Neb.	25	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	33	N. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	52	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	37	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul	14	Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	52	N.	Clear.
Yankton	23	S. W.	Clear.
La Crosse	20	S.	Cloudy.

CRIMES.

Horse Thief Captured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KENDALLVILLE, IND., January 28, 1874.

Mr. Richter, a livery stable keeper at Burr Oak, Michigan, had a span of horses and a new open buggy stolen from his stable Monday night. Yesterday the horses were put in the livery stable here. This put the City Marshal on the track of the thief, and he caught him on the train going west. The thief proves to be a man named Wm. Cole, who had been hired to Mr. Richter, a day or two previous, evidently with the intention of stealing the horses. An officer from Watertown was here last evening for the same man for stealing money. It is thought this man has been carrying on the thieving business in southern Michigan for some time. To-day Mr. Richter came with an officer and took the thief and horses to Burr Oak.

A Pilgrim Weary of the Way.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 28, 1874.

Last night L. N. Pilgrim attempted suicide. The druggist suspected his intentions when he asked for arsenic, and gave him an emetic instead. Pilgrim wrote a note to his wife that he had killed himself. Upon opening the door, his friends found Pilgrim undergoing severe vomiting, but in no danger. Pilgrim has been drinking a great deal lately and this is supposed to be the cause of his rashness.

Shooting and Unnatural.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DECATUR, IND., January 28, 1874.

To-day a brother and sister were lodged in jail, for living together as man and wife.

Proposed Post Mortem of the Siamese Twins.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—To-morrow morning, Dr. Pancoast, with several other leading physicians of this city, will leave for Mount Airy, N. C., to make an examination of the remains of the Siamese twins. A letter was expected to-day from Dr. William Hollingsworth, of Mount Airy, but it did not come. Now the physicians are going without any advices. Dr. Pancoast is very reticent about the affair, but it is believed that satisfactory arrangements for an autopsy have been completed. The physicians will hardly reach the home of the twins before Saturday morning.

Some Old Bonds Turn Up.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 28, 1874.

A large amount of Muskingum county bonds issued in 1856, and due in 1865, supposed to have been lost, came to light to-day through a letter from Evans & Co., of Cincinnati, requesting payment. These bonds were held by the United States Treasurer, awaiting the termination of legal proceedings. The bonds originally were held by the Life and Trust Company. Steps are being taken for their payment.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Aurora, Indiana, it is reported that seven persons are lying at the point of death, from having eaten fresh pork with trichina in it.

The Brooklyn Presbytery pronounces very grave disapprobation at the act of two Presbyterian churches in permitting Rev. Sarah Smiley to preach to promiscuous congregations.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,742,237.

The Buffalo Board of Trade yesterday reaffirmed its policy of 1872 in relation to canals, wanting the Erie and Oswego canals made seventy feet wide and seven feet deep, from Buffalo and Oswego to Albany, with complete double locks west of Syracuse.

In pursuance of the desire of the late Jesup W. Scott, of Toledo, the executors of his estate, with the consent of his widow, have made over to the Trustees of the Toledo University of Arts and Trades money and property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, in addition to the one hundred and sixty acres of land, near the city, deeded by the deceased to the same institution.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC BUILDING BILL.

Temper of the House on Retrenchment.

Prospects for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Boston Postoffices.

Reorganization of Consular Service.

CONFEDERATE MONEY AND ITS REDEMPTION.

Congress Invited to Meet in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1874.

Expenditures on Public Buildings.

The reference to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the bill to reduce expenditures on public buildings, reported to-day by the Committee on Appropriations, is an indication that the House proposed to act in this particular in opposition to the retrenchment measures of the Committee on Appropriations, and will carry out the same wholesale drain upon the Treasury as last session, despite the embarrassed condition of the finances of the government. When the bill comes back from the committee, its passage will be vigorously contested by those who consider the national credit superior to a little local patronage. As the reference of the bill to-day was by a vote of two to one, there would seem to be hardly a doubt of an enormous outlay for public buildings. The effect of the passage of the bill would be to discriminate but temporarily as to the carrying out of

Public Buildings at Pittsburgh

The process of condemnation not having been completed, the bill would have to be modified in order to perfect the acquisition of the property. The same is the case at Grand Rapids. The Philadelphia postoffice would not be affected, work having been commenced. In Cincinnati, though no work has commenced, contracts have been entered into for the preparation of materials. The appropriation asked for is seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If obtained, the work will go on; if cut down to five hundred thousand, which is not improbable, the buildings on the property will be rented for one year and the reduced amount will be employed in getting the building ready for business next year. The bill would prevent the extension of the Boston office, and hence is objectionable to that section.

Reorganization of Consular Salaries.

Senator Cameron to-day introduced a bill for the revision of consular salaries. The reorganization of the service which is inconsistently paid and very irresponsible in its workings, is a subject now being considered by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill proposes to abolish fees, and provides to have a bill passed changing the salaries of consular officers but, having little or no practical knowledge of the necessities of the service, although through the Secretary the bills, the House has refused to act. The measure now before the House Committee covers the entire subject of consular organization and the duties of consular officers. It is embraced in a bill appended to the report of the agent of the United States to investigate the condition of the consular service, and who visited Asia, Africa, South America and Europe during the years 1870, 1871 and 1872.

Justice Davis.

of the Supreme Court, will visit his home in Illinois during the recess of the court.

Pay of West Virginia Members.

The first Comptroller has decided that the West Virginia members admitted to seats in the House yesterday are entitled to the same rate of pay as if they were actually members of the body from the beginning of the session. This entitles them to their share of the salary steal from March 4 to the 20th of the present month, when the old pay went into operation.

Redemption of Confederate Notes.

Just before leaving for Florida, General Spinner received a letter from a party in the South, inclosing a twenty dollar Confederate note, and asking for information as to where it could be redeemed. General Spinner replied that he knew of no place except, possibly, the lower regions. To this the party has just responded that he made application, as suggested; that he found those in charge to be great friends of General Spinner and willing to accommodate him in any way, and thanking the General for his suggestion.

Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The Supreme Court to-day granted the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mr. Lange, a New York publisher, who was sentenced a short time since to one year's imprisonment for the delivery of United States mail bags. The marshal of the court left this afternoon for New York with the writ, which will be served on the marshal for the Southern district of New York, who will produce here the body of the publisher, when the latter will be formally discharged. Mr. Lange owes his release only to an informality in his sentence. The finding of a mail bag in the possession of a private party, under the statutes, is larceny. The bags were found at his residence. It is not supposed that he designed to appropriate the property of the government, but his narrow escape will be a warning to others to use mail bags only as allowed by the law.

Tanner Car Brake

The application of Batchelder and Thompson for an extension of the Tanner car brake was considered by the House Committee on Patents to-day, but no decision was reached.

Clews, Habicht & Co.

The accounts of Clews, Habicht & Co., bankers of London, who failed with the house of Henry Clews, of New York, have been closed up for settlement, if over one per cent is not reached. The amount of government funds in their hands at the time of the failure, it is now definitely ascertained, was upwards of $225,000.

The Committee on Ways and Means

had a lively time to-day in slaughtering the measures proposed by different members of the committee. No proposition received more than one or two votes, and, from present appearances, it does not seem probable that the committee will be able to harmonize among themselves on anything, as each member seems to have his own pet project.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1874.

A CENTENNIAL SUGGESTION.

Two citizens of Philadelphia, accompanied by Senator Cameron and Representatives Myers and O'Neill, called on the President this morning and presented the memorial adopted by the Carpenter's Hall Company, of Philadelphia, in relation to the Centennial celebration. The memorial represents that the near approach of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, inasmuch as befitting that the survivors of those who freely offered Carpenter's Hall to the Continental Congress when even the timehonored State House was closed against them, should commemorate the nation's advent at that place, therefore Congress is invited to assemble in Carpenter's Hall on the fifth day of the ninth month of 1874, the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the first American Congress and order such ceremonies as they in their wisdom shall deem best. The President and Cabinet have been also invited. The memorial was presented to Congress today and referred to the Centennial Committee.

FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR DOCUMENTS.

James L. Smith, a detective from New Orleans, having made affidavit that stolen official documents belonging to the State of Louisiana, were in the possession of R. H. Marr, counsel for Governor McEnery, Smith procured a search warrant and, assisted by two District detectives, visited Marr's residence this morning, but failed to find the papers.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day, confirmed James W. Daniels, of Minnesota, as Indian Inspector, and Fielding Lowry as Postmaster at Dayton, Ohio.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.

A Board of engineer officers has been constituted to examine into the report upon the James river and Kanawha canal project.

A Late Outrage in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTLAND, IND., January 28, 1874.

It will be remembered that two months since Joseph Hueys was cruelly outraged by a jealous rival, as Hueys was to be married very soon to a young and handsome widow. The foul deed was done at night while the unfortunate man was asleep, and before he was aroused enough to realize the situation the outrage was consummated.

Hueys was married a few days since to the woman who caused the trouble. Rewards and active measures have failed to get a clue to the perpetrator, who had prophesied beforehand that the widow would never marry Hueys. But Mrs. Kate McCoy was true to her original purpose in spite of the jealous lover, and they are married.

Grocers' Circular.

I have now in

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1874.

A WASHINGTON correspondent states that there are fifteen foreigners in Congress. There are, however, a good many more than that whose conceptions of the character and scope of the powers, duties and functions of the Federal government, seem to be altogether alien.

WE ARE afraid that the State of Missouri is doomed to remain Democratic for a considerable period to come—so large a proportion of the lawless element of surrounding States is said to "escape into" that Commonwealth, when threatened at home with the corrective processes of the law.

AMIDST the pending quarrel between JEFF. DAVIS and ex-Senator FOOTE, the Washington *Chronicle* deprecates the idea of a hostile meeting between them, on the ground that no benefit could result, either directly or indirectly, from a battle of that sort, apparently quite unmindful of the hopeful possibility that they might kill each other.

THE Governor of North Carolina has done himself credit by the cordial tone of his special Message to the Legislature of that State, with regard to the Centennial Exposition. He urges that body to take such immediate legislative action in the matter as will enable the old North State to come up to the full measure of her duty on that important occasion. It is to be hoped the recommendation may be promptly crystalized into action.

IS IT absolutely impossible for Congressmen to inform themselves concerning "the practical relations between capital and labor" in this country, except through the medium of a costly Bureau established for that purpose? The proposition looking to that object which is now pending in Congress ought not to pass. There is no end to these schemes of fussy intermeddling—nine out of every ten of which are productive of a good deal more harm than good.

IT TURNS out that the recent highly sensational report from Duluth in regard to starving Indians at Vermilion Lake, was a cruel hoax, got up and circulated by a few Indians who came from Vermilion, apparently for the purpose of raising some provision for their starving friends at home, under the impression that by exciting the sympathy of whites by their tale of woe they could obtain a good supply in an easier manner than that of earning it by legitimate efforts.

IS NOT the action of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, in threatening to withhold all appropriations for educational purposes, if Congress, in conformity with the *Fourteenth* amendment, shall enact that no State shall make or enforce any law denying to any class of its citizens equal educational privileges, a clear violation of the spirit and intent of that amendment, and does it not constitute an additional argument why Congress should protect, by further legislation, the rights of all citizens?

ACCORDING to the figures furnished to the Senate by the Attorney General, the average costs paid in bankruptcy cases foot up $319 10. The Register in Bankruptcy gets $301 68 of this sum, and the rest is divided between the assignee, the marshal and the clerk. In view of these figures, it is not to be wondered at that there was a clamor for the repeal of the bankrupt law. These fees would bear a reduction of three-fourths very well, and if the law is not repealed altogether, the fees should undoubtedly be cut down heavily.

THE lower branch of Congress has done a wise and serviceable thing in passing a bill directing the restoration to the public domain of the lands withdrawn for the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, and declaring the grant of land forfeited. The event, it is said, created considerable comment, as being the first evidence of the intention of Congress to compel companies to fulfill their contracts or forfeit their lands. The bill has been introduced in the Senate just as it passed the House, and should be indorsed by that body without delay. It is time these corporations were held to the fulfillment of their bonds.

THERE is trouble brewing among the Western Grangers. One of the subordinate Granges of Iowa has formally given notice to the State and National Grange that it will no longer submit to their impertinence and dictation, and stating that their organization is characterized by an assumption of power whose features are obnoxious and intolerably offensive. That is speaking straight, and there is probably a good deal of ground for saying it. There is evidently a spirit of rebellion at work against the maneuverings of side-walk farmers who have wormed their way into the order, and the end is not likely to be yet.

THE Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association is now in session at Washington City. A leading object of the meeting is the consideration of the best means for the representation, in the Centennial Exposition of 1876, of the great subject of Educational progress. President WHITE, of Cornell University, will to-day deliver an address on "The true policy of National and State dealings with advanced education," and a number of other distinguished educators will read papers before the Department. The topics selected for consideration are all of special interest and importance, and the discussion will doubtless inure to the general profit and advantage.

CALEB CUSHING is now reported to express himself confident that he would have been confirmed Chief Justice but for the DAVIS letter, which he is satisfied is a forgery, because he does not recollect having written, nor DAVIS remember having received any such letter. This is "too thin." The ex-President of rebelliondom would seem to have lost his memory when he donned the insignia of woman's supremacy—while as for CALEB himself, the crafty somersaults which he has turned during his long career have been so countless in number, so quick in succession, and so astounding in character, that it would be the strangest thing in the world were he able to recollect even a tithe of them.

IT IS almost impossible to get rid of hereditary tendencies. That which is bred in the bone will break out in the flesh. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, one of the prime movers in the passive policy of the recent Presidential campaign, makes this open recantation of its heresies:

"The transitory epoch has passed away, leaving by-gone organisms just as they used to be. Last year was all a dream. The Liberal Republicans, rid of Grant, will be folded into the old embrace. The discontented Democrats, quit of liberalism, will resume the half-abandoned tenets of the true faith."

And thus we get another illustration of the truth of the pithy old saying that "the dog will return to its vomit, and the sow to her wallowing in the mire."

WE LEARN that another Woman's Convention is to be held in Washington at an early date, to discuss the question of the elective franchise from the standpoint that the suffrage ought to be restricted to married men having a domicile, and of not less than thirty years of age. The promoters of the movement affirm that the proper object of the franchise is to secure throughout the country the representation of every constituted family, whose safety and welfare should be the paramount object of the government, as it is its bounden duty to favor by all possible means the physical and intellectual improvement of men, women and children, through the elevation of their moral character—of which desirable ends they consider the state of wedlock to be highly promotive. There will probably be a large attendance of young and attractive ladies at the convention.

THE opening of the National Art Gallery at Washington—presented to the country by Mr. CORCORAN—is an event of considerable æsthetic importance. It is not easy to overestimate the value of the cultivation of the beautiful in art, in its softening and refining influences upon the mind and imagination. Our own country greatly needs development in this direction. We want an æsthetic inspiration. No country is richer in fine art conceptions; but, unfortunately, our artists copy rather than create. Yet there should be a purer and broader inspiration for art here than almost anywhere else. Art culture will prepare the way for art. Creation makes the creator. The more schools and galleries of art we have, the better; inasmuch as, among other things, they tend to develop the æsthetic possibilities of our own country and time, instead of keeping us dependent on the inspirations of the past.

ONE would naturally have thought that the complete failure of the recent strike of Railroad engineers, would have taught the members of the "Brotherhood" a wholesome lesson concerning the folly of resort to such modes of obtaining what they term "their rights." It is affirmed, however, that an international Convention of the "Brotherhood" has been ordered to meet at Cleveland on the 25th of February, at which time the impeachment of Chief Engineer WILSON will be consummated, and a man put in his place who will order a strike on all the roads in the United States, unless the officers of the Pan Handle make proper concessions to the striking engineers. They justify a strike on the other roads on the ground that they all sympathized with the Pan Handle, and furnished them engineers, which prevented a compromise with the companies. They claim that a certain Chicago paper will espouse their cause, and that an organ will give them the moral aid they need. It is to be hoped, however, that wiser counsels may yet prevail.

PROTESTANT SYMPATHY.

Although we do not know what was said or done at the meeting of Protestants held in St. James's Hall, London, on Monday evening, we may safely regard the meeting as "important," the epithet applied to it in the cable dispatch. Though Mr. NEWDEGATE was one of the speakers, and he, of course, would indulge in his familiar strain of unimpressive invective and lamentation, the meeting doubtless served to express in terms of suitable vigor and sufficient clearness the great Protestant sentiment of England respecting the conflict in Germany between the empire and the Papacy. This seems to have been the object of the meeting, and there is good reason to believe that both the speeches made and the resolutions passed received point and emphasis from memory of the apparent success with which Romanism has for some years labored to recover its ancient footing in the now heretical but once faithful island. In spite of this apparent success, the English people are still thoroughly Protestant, and their manifest reluctance to interfere directly with the illegal arts and agencies employed to seduce them from their chosen religious faith and forms, shows chiefly that they are Protestants in practical toleration as well as in religious doctrine. When in 1850 the present Pope created a Romish hierarchy in England, making Cardinal WISEMAN Lord Archbishop of Westminster and Dr. ULLATHORNE Bishop of Birmingham, the indignation of the English people rose to such a pitch as to demand legislation for the rebuke of Papal arrogance. The result was the famous Ecclesiastical Titles bill, 14 and 15 Victoria, c. 60, passed in August, 1851, which "prohibited the constitution of bishops of pretended provinces, under a penalty of £100." This law, we need hardly say, has never been enforced; there have been ever since a Lord Archbishop of Westminster (at present Dr. MANNING), and a Bishop of Birmingham. Neither the Papal dignitaries referred to nor any other members of the hierarchy have ever allowed the illegality of their position to affect their activity in the labor of making proselytes. One of them, Dr. MANNING, has always been especially industrious and bitter in denouncing the German government for its church policy and in endeavoring to excite English public opinion against the Protestant cause in Germany. While his position and reputation have made him peculiarly prominent in this crusade, his subordinates of all ranks have been equally laborious and more unscrupulous in the same direction. In Ireland, also, Cardinal Archbishop CULLEN has from the first, in pastoral letters and in speeches, reviled the German empire as being founded in religious schism, Freemasonry, atheism and despotism, and as therefore destined soon to perish under the Almighty's wrath and curse. Those who know somewhat of the tone and character of Popish polemical writings and speeches need not be reminded that in all these productions gross mis-statements and palpable falsehoods are freely used to disparage and render odious the motives and methods of those German statesmen who resist the pretensions of the church.

It is, therefore, rather remarkable that English Protestants have not before now taken some decisive steps, if not "to express their sympathy for the German government," at least to indicate their disapprobation of Jesuitical Ultramontane crusade waged against it by their Papist fellow-subjects. It goes without saying that in the clerical journals of the continent the comparative silence of British Protestants has been interpreted as abhorrence of the BISMARCK policy, and as full acceptance by them of the account of the policy which it suits Papists to give. They call it persecution, mere, downright, unmitigated persecution for conscience sake, and it is easy to give a certain color of probability to the representation by a skillful putting forth of one set of facts while suppressing the facts necessary to their explanation. But not only in Great Britain, but everywhere else, even the least inquisitive Protestants are at length pretty well satisfied that, whatever may be thought of the German policy, it was not adopted in the spirit of a persecutor or oppressor, but was the direct and proper result of the arrogance and extravagant pretensions of a single order of Romish priests, whose great purpose is, and always has been, to establish a universal spiritual empire, to which all secular powers must submit under pain of destruction. It is idle to say that the dispute might have been avoided by the adoption of American or English policy towards the Papal church. Such remark implies ignorance of the entire conditions which encompass the question, which has been defined and fixed by many long centuries of history. A Protestant power having taken in Germany the controlling imperial position for ages held by a Catholic power, the question could not but arise in connection with the church ruled by Jesuits. Necessarily, in a moral sense, the Papal church, failing to control the present German empire in her own interest, will do her best to disintegrate or destroy the empire, and Protestants anywhere show singular blindness or equally singular apathy, who find any difficulty in discovering to which side their sympathies should tend.

Protestants have no right to remain either neutral or indifferent to the struggle. Papists manifestly rely greatly on the public opinion of the nations as a means of victory, and they are everywhere doing their best to enlist the opinion of the world in favor of the German Catholics as objects of persecution. If really persecuted they are entitled to sympathy, as the persecutors merit condemnation. It is, however, very simple in any one to accept the mere cry or clamor of partisans as evidence of the charge, and from the indications at the late English meeting among others, it becomes evident that the real question is beginning to be understood.

THE MAYORALTY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Democrats in Philadelphia had, on Monday last, settled down on MCCLURE as their candidate for Mayor, anticipating, as a matter of course, that he would be satisfactory to the Reformers, and they had accordingly made all their arrangements to nominate him yesterday; but on Monday night the Reformers said No, most emphatically, to this arrangement, and the Tuesday morning's papers contained a call from them to Mr. HENRY B. TAHAM to become their candidate. There was, naturally, much profanity indulged in, among the MCCLURE men, over this obstinacy and blindness of the Reformers; but profanity did not move them or disturb their serenity. They will not march through Coventry with MCCLURE, that's flat; and LITTLETON's discarded mantle awaits the shoulders of TAHAM, if he is willing to wear it.

The *Press*, with its usual impetuosity, rushed out with a stunning editorial, on Tuesday, in favor of MCCLURE; but it was evidently written under the conviction that the Reform Barks was willing. What the editor of that frothy sheet felt when he found himself, on Tuesday morning, outside of the Reform camp and inside of the Democratic lines, ranged along with Alderman MCMULLIN, A. R. SCHOFIELD and the Fourth ward roughs, must have been indescribable. That he found himself where he did not expect to be, is as certain as a demonstration in Euclid; and although we are rejoiced to find him where he really belongs, and where he has been in heart for two years past, it is clear that he did not contemplate so sudden a somersault into the Democratic ranks. Those impracticable Reformers deceived him, and we are prepared to forgive them much for this incidental exposure of a hypocrite who has been pretending, for years, to be a Republican while in reality a Democrat. The *Press* as a Democratic paper, can do the Republicans no harm; it was only in its traitorous guise that it was capable of mischief. With MCCLURE as the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and the *Press* as his chief supporter, the Republicans of the State will find themselves delivered from many a delusive expectation begotten of the lingering hope that that paper would, after all, become finally an active and reliable Republican paper. That hope, let us thank Heaven, has now been dashed to the ground; for we think it a fortunate thing for the party to get rid of its Swiss soldiers as fast as possible.

We do not pretend to keep the run of the changing kaleidoscope of Philadelphia politics, but the picture presented by the premature display of FORNEY's zeal for his twin brother was too good to be lost. STOKLEY, so far, is the only candidate who sticks, and his re-election seems as sure as any future event can well be. Even MCCLURE, we fancy, must decline, when he finds that the Reformers will not trust him; but let him make haste and do it before the *Graphic* mounts him on the pedestal just vacated by the statues of FORNEY and LITTLETON. It is as fatal a place to stand on as the gibbet.

The Democratic City Convention of Philadelphia yesterday adopted a resolution recommending the meeting which meets to-night at Horticultural Hall to nominate MCCLURE, promising to support him if nominated. This the meeting will probably do, and then the impudent claim will be set up that he is not the Democratic, but the Reform candidate. The Reformers, however, do not support him, and the Horticultural Hall meeting is a mere trick to save MCCLURE from the odium of a direct Democratic nomination. But the trick is transparent; MCCLURE is the Democratic nominee, and the *Press* supports him as such. The Reformers will support either TAHAM or STOKLEY.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The City Solicitor in his letter to Councils seems to have misconceived the Attorney General's decision as well as the bearing of the election law now pending in the Legislature, in the bearing of both on the February election.

If any election is to be held in February next, it is not to elect officers whose terms begin in eighteen hundred and seventy-*five*, but to choose officers whose terms begin in eighteen hundred and seventy-*four*. In other words, the December elections were *void*, because the new Constitution went into effect before the officers then chosen went into office, *and the election in February, 1874, is simply to take the place of the election of December, 1873, and is to be confined to the officers then chosen.* This, at least, is our interpretation of the Attorney General's decision and that of Judge EWELL.

If this be the correct construction, *the old Councils and ward officers who were in office January 1, 1874, when the new Constitution is held to have gone into effect, are still in office*, and will continue so until their successors are elected in February next. The new Constitution so continues them in office, and the present Councils, if this view be the correct one, have no legal existence. This involves a grave question, and one worthy of close attention.

There is but one thing to militate against this conclusion, and that is, *did* the new Constitution go into effect January 1, 1874? If it did, the old officers were continued until their successors could be chosen in February next; if it did not, and the Constitution did not go into operation until its adoption was proclaimed by the Governor, January 8th, then the new Councils and the school directors elected in December, were in office when the Constitution was proclaimed, and there can be no election in February, 1874, for their places.

Now, the Attorney General is careful not to say *when* the new Constitution went into effect. *That* is still an open question, and it awaits judicial settlement. Until it is settled, we advise the electors of this city to be cautious in their action, and attain to some certainty in their knowledge of the fact whether they are electing men to serve in 1874 or 1875. Our conviction is, and we are satisfied the courts will so hold, there is no need of an election in February, 1874, for officers whose terms do not begin until 1875. If there is to be an election at all, it must be to supply the void caused by the inadequacy of the election in December, 1873.

The muddle is too great to be cleared up in a moment; but we take occasion to repeat what we have before urged, that a judicial decision, settling the main points at issue, should be obtained with as little delay as possible. We favor the election in February, because it seems necessary to comply with a constitutional provision; but it is essential to the right understanding by the people of their rights in the premises that the courts should settle promptly all the disputed questions involved. Hold the election by all means; but let us understand what we are electing, and for what terms of office.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The absorbing question just now is, will Jeff. Davis fight?

Don Piatt is writing a comedy, and the Boston *Post* suggests that he call it Fred. That would probably turn it into a tragedy.

A Western paper of the reactionary school of politics has a long string of "Ditty." The editor made it out of his own head.

Somebody has found out that the Chief Justice is an Episcopalian. But it is too late to object now.

The New York *Tribune* says: "Mr. Cowen, the Liberal candidate for Parliament, is the editor and proprietor of *The Chronicle* of that town, and not of *The Journal*, as was erroneously stated." What town?

Mining industries in Missouri are prospering. The Legislature of that State has just struck a lead of big steals.

Women never stop at the half-way house to the pit. Those in New York who are classed as habitual drunkards and have been committed over six times, outnumber the men by sixteen to one.

Equal rights. A white Democrat up in Michigan has just been arrested for forging a note on a colored man.

The Boston *Transcript* inquires: "Have we a buffoon in the Massachusetts delegation in the House of Representatives at Washington?" Where's Butler?

A man named Bolonne has just been arrested in Indiana for stealing sausages.

Strange that nobody should have thought of it before. A New York paper suggests that the true remedy against crowding street cars is for people to walk.

The entire roof of a very large tree was found in a perfect state of preservation in an Indiana coal mine, the other day, at a great depth below the surface.

New York has reason to congratulate herself. Her reform city administration has *only* added ten millions to her debt.

Will these sudden changes of weather from warm to cold destroy the peach crop this year?

The discovery of petroleum is not of recent date. Nearly two thousand years ago Herodotus referred to naphtha springs in one of the Ionian Islands. In this country, the Indians, long years ago, used to collect the petroleum oil that gathered upon certain springs or pools of water, but they used it chiefly for medicinal purposes, and small quantities of it are even now sold at high prices as a "sure cure" for rheumatism.

The question whether Maine will have an industrial school for girls is exciting especial interest in that State just now.

A California paper thinks there is internal evidence enough to demonstrate to the satisfaction of any candid reader that Isaiah was an Irishman. Take a single example (Isaiah xxxvii, 36), "And when they arose early in the morning they were all dead corpses."

It is affirmed that heating the water in which steel is to be tempered prevents the development of flaws and cracks. A cheap and easy plan.

A movement is on foot in Chicago to establish a Hebrew theological college under the supervision of the Union of American Congregations. What that city needs is less theology and more religion.

New England thrift. The assets of the New Hampshire savings banks, November 3, 1873, were $26,556,523, a gain of $3,402,190 over 1872. The number of large depositors is increasing. The whole number of depositors during the past year was 94,398, and the average to each depositor $323.

The accounts of the Delaware peach crop sent to market during 1873 have just been made up, and show 2,109,334 baskets—quite a decrease compared with the crop marketed in 1872, which yielded 3,569,526 baskets.

The new Memorial Hall at Cambridge is by far the grandest college hall in the world, and it is proposed to put it to immediate daily use as a common hall for undergraduates who take their meals together.

Election expenses are light, sometimes and in some places, in England, it seems; for John Bright only had to disburse $145 to become member of Parliament for Birmingham.

An effort is making to get a Board of Government Ship Inspectors appointed, on the ground that English and French Lloyds discriminate unfairly against American wooden ships in favor of iron ones.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* puts in a plea for the Chinese style of serial drama, running through a week, month or year.

A New York country paper delicately alludes to the editor of its contemporary as "the ninth part of a man, the monkey-minded little pillacoddy that gibbers and chatters and grimaces through the columns of his sheet."

A wealthy London firm of four brass founders has just dissolved partnership. Three of them could not sign their names, and always put their cross to the firm's documents.

The American Screw Company appears to be as prosperous as ever. Its stock sold the other day for six hundred and seventy-five.

A Kentucky genius thinks he has made an invention which will prevent ships from sinking on the ocean, and has gone to Washington to apply for a patent for it. His application should go on swimmingly.

There is a religious revival in Yale College-Yale has been very strong on muscular Christianity for some time past.

Boston has caught the Exposition fever, and the *Advertiser* urges the holding of an industrial fair in that city the coming summer as a means of concentrating the efforts of New England to make a respectable showing at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876.

A London physician, after a laborious collection of the statistics of the trade, concludes that the opportunity of constant tippling shortens life an average of three years and a half.

LOCAL TAXATION.

What the People of Pennsylvania Cities and Towns Pay for Being Governed.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

The following is an extract from the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Statistics, which will be found to be very interesting, as it refers to a subject in which all parts of the State are deeply interested:

I have never seen any attempt to report the amount of taxation for local purposes in our State. We have no laws requiring returns to any one office where such information can be procured. The School Report for 1872, pages 366-7 gives expenditures for school purposes.....$3,223,072 78

In the city of Philadelphia we have the exact report of all the taxes assessed.....10,229,432 64

County taxes in the other sixty-five counties as per return of County Commissioners.....3,923,453 48

We have no returns of the road and poor taxes assessed in the other sixty-five counties of the State. Supervisors and overseers have authority to assess each ten mills; this on the property of the sixty-five counties—twenty mills on $6,609,442.95.....13,218,885 90

We have no returns of city and borough taxes in the various cities and boroughs, but estimate the same, Philadelphia excluded, at.....10,000,000 00

$40,595,909 80

We have not included in this estimate the assessments by city and borough officials for the opening, grading and paving of streets. These assessments are generally based upon the estimated benefits to one portion of property being assessed upon another. Without that, however, our report and estimate of local taxation reaches the enormous sum of.....$45,000,000

Our State taxation about.....6,000,000

$51,000,000

Assuming that the population of our State is closely verging upon four millions, of which two-fifths or one million six hundred thousand pay the increased expenses incident to city life, and the other three-fifths, or two millions four hundred thousand, are only subjected to the economical rates of agriculturalislife, the estimate for the payment of this taxation would be as follows:

Cities (1,600,000 at $18 per capita).....$28,800,000
Country (2,400,000 at $9 per capita).....21,600,000

$50,400,000

In other words, that each citizen of Pennsylvania residing in the city pays all kind of taxes for the support of government, annually, $18, and that each one in agricultural life pays about one-half that amount. Detailed and exact statistics show that in the Old World the running of the machine called government costs to each resident twice the amount we pay in Pennsylvania.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

An Antagonistic Organization Being Formed —A Fatter in the Coal Trade.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Times* writes to that paper under date of the 26th inst.: The report has reached here from Harrisburg that a newly organized combination, composed of prominent railroad men and capitalists, is about to open a war against the coal combination. It is alleged that the reason of the change of basis of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in the recent coal miners' strike is attributable to fear of the new clique. Already, work on a new railroad has been commenced, the route of which extends from the anthracite region to the seaboard. To obtain further and reliable information regarding the new organization, careful inquiries have been instituted among leading railroad men and coal operators. Although none of these gentlemen were able to furnish any new facts, sufficient information was obtained to corroborate the rumor to some extent. The impression is, in coal trade circles, that just as soon as the plans of the new organization are perfected, a most determined warfare will be commenced between it and the coal combination, to secure a monopoly of the coal trade in the various anthracite regions of the State. Considerable excitement is manifested among railroad and coal men, and further developments are awaited with interest.

It is stated that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, leader of the coal clique, has taken another means to reduce productions for the purpose of keeping down the market supplies. The new scheme is simply a refusal to furnish cars to find tyinal coal prodi ucers in the middle coal fields of Schuylkin county for shipping the anthracite to the seaboard. This will have the effect of stopping the supply, with the exception of the small quantity brought by the combination. The operations of the ring at this point have been carefully watched. The quantity of coal reaching here from the region via the Falls of Schuylkill amounts to but very little, while between 80,000 and 90,000 tons are "floating" at the port. The immense depot of the corporation on the Schuylkill river near Wire Bridge, West Philadelphia, is also well filled with anthracite. It is understood that 27,000 tons can be stored here.

PERSONAL.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Douglass, has a quaint relic of the early days of this Republic, in an old internal revenue license, which was granted September 1, 1790, in "the thirteenth division of the second survey, district of Massachusetts, to Robert Gibbes Tillinghast, of the town of Uxbridge, for a tax consideration of $5, to sell for one year following September 1, 1790, foreign distilled spirits, at his store in the center of said town of Uxbridge." The license is signed by "G. Gorham, supervisor of the revenue," and countersigned by "Abraham Lincoln, collector of the revenue at Worcester, Massachusetts, September 1, 1790."

The workingmen of New York propose "to celebrate the birthday of Horace Greeley, as he was a workingman, began life a workingman, and died in the cause."

G. M. D. Bloss, Esq., well-known for twenty years past as the able political editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has retired from that journal, to the reputation of which, as a Democratic organ, he has so largely contributed.

Pareps-Rosa's immediate ancestors embraced representatives of almost every civilized nationality of Europe. Her maternal grandfather was French, his wife was Welsh, while her mother, the great-grandmother of Euphrosyne, was a thorough-bred Muscovite. On her father's side, Euphrosyne's grandmother was the daughter of a Turkish grand vizier, who had the honor of being strangled by his sublime sovereign, the sultan.

The death of Professor I. F. Holton is announced from Boston. It being attributed to heart disease. He was one of the first botanists of the country.

An anecdote of Caleb Cushing was told by "Warrington" at the last meeting of the Bird club, in Boston. When Cushing was a young man, in the State Legislature, he was in the habit of preparing florid speeches and committing them to memory. On a certain occasion, he attacked a Mr. Ellis in one of these. The latter being an elderly gentleman, and downright in his manners, approached Mr. Cushing, at its conclusion, in what seemed a threatening attitude. When he reached him, however, he contented himself with addressing him, in a stage whisper, as follows: "What do you mean by attacking people in this way? If you ain't careful, we won't have you here, *speaking your pieces!*" The climax was exceedingly judicious, and altogether discomfiting to Mr. Cushing.

A personal altercation between W. D. Bickam, of the Dayton, Ohio, *Journal*, and James W. Clayton, of the Maryland *Journal*, Clerk of the House of Representatives, took place in Willard's Hotel, Itgrew out of a newspaper publication a year or more ago, which Bickam accused Clayton of having instigated. Words passed and Clayton finally struck Bickam with a cane, inflicting a cut on his forehead. Bickam then seized the cane and knocked Clayton down. Bickam was arrested, but soon after released.

Various reports are afloat concerning the transportation of the remains of the Siamese twins to New York. One of these are that the Academy of Medicine has secured them—another, that the College of Anatomy is the lucky party—and a third, that Barnum is the consignee. The truth would seem to be that there are several parties now on their way to North Carolina to negotiate for the remains with the members of the family, but beyond that all is the merest gossip. The pictorial papers are getting up illustrations of the deathbed scene, by their special artists, though none of these special artists, as yet, have been within a hundred miles of Mount Airy.

The Shah of Persia has not devoted himself to reform since his return with the same enthusiasm with which he stared at the English princesses and the French ballet-girls. His country is prospered with good harvests, but overrun with brigands and ku-klux. The Shah publicly crowned the man he loved best pro tem, with a splendid diadem, the other day, and knighted her the "universal queen."

Imports and Exports of Great Britain.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics No. 3, now in press, contains a detailed statement of the imports and exports of Great Britain for the year 1873. The Chief of the Bureau furnishes the following statement, which shows a considerable falling off in the exports of the principal articles of British manufacture to the United States:

Commodities.	1872.	1873.
Cotton piece goods, yards	131,617,336	109,260,345
Earthenware and chinaware, etc., lbs	806,806	677,610
Haberdashery and millinery, lbs	1,384,857	1,292,956
Pig iron, tons	196,151	102,624
Bar, angle, bolt and rod iron, tons	64,568	23,095
Railroad iron, tons	467,304	183,792
Hoops, sheets, and boiler and armor plates, tons	31,407	18,291
Tin plates, tons	87,369	83,531
Unwrought steel, tons	25,821	19,363
Lead—pig, rolled, sheet, pipe, etc., tons	3,263	2,917
Linen piece goods, yards	118,267,709	101,715,024
Spirits—British and Irish, gallons	183,792	166,220
Wool—sheep and lambs, lbs	2,475,691	820,981
Cloths, coatings, duffels, etc., yards	6,289,876	4,988,077
Worsted stuffs, yards	98,246,141	85,891,017
Carpets, yards	6,173,474	5,005,741

THE Centennial movement still makes headway with the State Legislatures. The Senate of Ohio has passed a bill creating a Board of Centennial Managers, to defray the necessary expenses of which $3,000 will be appropriated. These managers will have charge of everything in Ohio pertaining to the great national celebration.

The Cranberry Growers' Association of New Jersey has immortalized itself by sending to Queen Victoria two whole packages of cranberries—expressage paid, doubtless—and also divers recipes for the preparation of the same in the American methods.

OBITUARY.

Dr. David Livingstone.

The Rev. David Livingstone, African traveler and missionary, was born at Blantyre, upon the banks of the Clyde, near Glasgow, about 1817. Though descended from a respectable line of Highland ancestors, his parents were in humble circumstances, and his father, who kept a small tea dealer's shop at Hamilton, is represented by his son in the autobiographical sketch prefixed to his travels, as having been much too honest and conscientious to become a wealthy man. He died in 1856, having lived to witness the fruits of that love of honest industry, active exertion, and benevolence, which he early instilled into the breast of his son. David Livingstone, sent as a youth to earn his livelihood in the cotton mills of Blantyre was, even at that time, possessed with a genuine love of learning. Enabled by hard labor to purchase the means of gratifying his thirst for information, he pursued his studies at Glasgow during the winter months, resuming his occupation at the mills during the summer vacation of the classes. In this way he contrived to pick up some acquaintance with the classical writers, and at the age of seventeen, could repeat portions of Horace and Virgil. As he grew to manhood, he resolved to devote himself to missionary life, cherishing a hope that Africa or China would be the scene of his labors. His wishes in this respect were realized, for after having studied medicine for a few years, during which period he attended one or two courses of theological lectures by the late Dr. Wardlaw, and having been admitted a licentiate of the faculty of physicians and surgeons in 1838, he offered himself to the London Missionary Society for missionary work in Africa, and his offer was accepted. Having been ordained to the pastoral office in 1840, he soon after left England for Port Natal, where he became acquainted with his countryman, the Rev. Robert Moffat, one of the most active and enterprising of African missionaries, whose daughter he eventually married, and she accompanied him in his travels until her premature death in 1862. From 1840 till his return to England at the close of 1856, he labored perseveringly, as one of the agents of the London Missionary Society, at Kurumau, Mabodsen, and other stations in Southern Africa, and made several expeditions into the interior. He became acquainted with the language, habits and religious notions of several savage tribes, and twice crossed the entire continent, a little south of the tropic of Capricorn, from the shores of the Indian ocean to those of the Atlantic. In May, 1855, the Victoria or patron's gold medal was bestowed upon him by the Royal Geographical Society for having "traversed South Africa from the Cape of Good Hope, by Lake Ngami to Linganti and thence to the western coast in ten degrees south latitude." In 1855 Dr. Living stone retraced his steps eastward, and having again traversed those regions as far as Linganti, followed the Zambesi down to its mouths upon the shores of the Indian ocean, thus completing the entire journey across Southern Africa. He returned to England at the close of 1856, and was present at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in December 15, when the president, Sir R. Murchison, reminded his audience that "they were met together for the purpose of welcoming Dr. Livingstone, on his return home from South Africa, after an absence of sixteen years, during which, whilst endeavoring to spread the blessings of Christianity through lands never before trodden by the foot of any European, he had made geographical discoveries of incalculable importance. In all his various journeys, Dr. Livingstone had traveled over no fewer than 11,000 miles of African territory, and he had come back to England as the pioneer of science and useful knowledge: for, by astronomical observations, he had determined the sites of numerous places, hills, rivers and lakes, nearly all of which had been hitherto unknown, while he had seized upon every opportunity of describing the physical features, climatology, and geological structure of the countries which he had explored, and had pointed out many new sources of commerce as yet unknown to the scope and the enterprise of the British merchant. It is impossible at present to form a proper estimate of the value of Dr. Livingstone's explorations in South Africa, considered merely in a commercial point of view. This distinguished traveler modestly propounded his views on the question of African civilization, by recommending the growth of cotton upon an extensive scale in the interior of that continent, and the opening up of commercial relations between this country and the South African tribes, as measures likely to contribute to the abolition of the slave trade, and to advance the cause of European civilization. In March, 1858, he returned to Africa, accompanied by a small band of assistants, sent out by Her Majesty's government. He entered Lake Nyassa, September 2, 1861, and made further explorations. His wife, who had accompanied him in many of his perilous journeys, died of fever at Shupanga, April 27, 1862, and what was termed the Zambesi expedition was recalled in July, 1863. Dr. Livingstone reached London July 20, 1864, and after giving interesting particulars respecting his discoveries, and making certain suggestions for other explorations, again quitted England in April, 1865. A report reached England early in March, 1867, to the effect that Dr. Livingstone had fallen in a skirmish with the natives near Lake Nyassa; but the accuracy of the rumor was questioned. An expedition to the interior of Africa in search of the distinguished traveler left Zanzibar under the command of Mr. E. D. Young, June 9, 1867. On January 18, 1868, intelligence was received in London to the effect that the members of the search expedition were satisfied that Dr. Livingstone was still alive, and this conclusion was soon shown to be correct, as on the 8th of April letters were received here from the great traveler himself, dated from a district far beyond the place where he was said to have been murdered, and announcing that he was in good health. In July, 1868, he was near Lake Bangweolo, in south Central Africa, whence he wrote to say he believed he might safely assert that the chief sources of the Nile arise between 10 degrees and 12 degrees south latitude, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy, whose river Rhapta is probably the Rovuma. Another communication was received from Dr. Livingstone, dated Uji, May 13, 1869; and on January 24, 1871, news arrived in this country that he had made an extensive journey to the west of Lake Tanganyika—a journey which accounts for the long-continued absence of all information respecting him. Dr. Livingstone has written "Travels and Researches in South Africa," published in 1857, and "Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries," in 1865.

Dr. Livingstone was again reported to have died in 1869, but the report was not credited. James Gordon Bennett sent out an expedition under charge of Henry M. Stanley, to clear up, if possible, the mystery that surrounded his fate. The details of the expedition—how Stanley found Livingstone in the heart of Africa, and brought letters from him to English and American friends—are yet fresh in the minds of the reading public, and need no recapitulation here.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CRIME.

A Man Murdered, His Body Chopped Up and Thrown Into an Air Shaft.

A man named Bradley was murdered by a companion named Farrel, near the village of Minersville, Schuylkill county, on Friday night last. Bradley had been invited to take supper at the house of Farrel on the evening named, and while the former was sitting at the table the latter went up stairs, procured a gun, and coming back to the front of the stairs he took deliberate aim and shot his victim dead. He was unable to drag the body to an air shaft some two hundred rods distant, and his wife refused to assist him. He then deliberately cut the body in two, with a butcher knife and axe, and dragged the two sections to the shaft. The murderer has been arrested and is in jail. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of this terrible crime.

What a Woman Can Do.

The most puzzled man in the United States lives at Sandusky, Ohio. The other day he waxed at once sensitive and ingenious, and resolved to protect the sanctity of his hearth and home by acute stratagem. In pursuance of this idea he mingled arsenic in a bottle of wine and placed it where any burglar would see it, and unless practical believers in total abstinence, would drink therefrom and surely die. Now, the wife of this intelligent Sandusky-ian is an orderly woman, and when she found that bottle of wine placed in a conspicuous position, she said that that "was just like John; he never did have any neatness, and she knew it when she married him." Then she took the bottle and put it in the cellar with eight dozen other bottles, and arranged them neatly in rows, and contemplated her work with innocent pride. Then she told her husband about it. Since he exhausted his vocabulary of profanity he has been spending all his leisure in looking at these bottles and trying to recognize the one which he prepared for the poor burglar, and unless he can solve the problem soon he exp ects a brain fever.

A subscription paper is being circulated in New York for funds to build a place of public worship for the new Episcopal Church, of which Bishops Cheney and Cummins are the ecclesiastical heads.

A Reanimated Statem.

Nervous, debilitated and desponding, the sufferer from indigestion and biliousness deserves the kindly sympathy of every man and woman whom heaven has blessed with a vigorous stomach and a regular flow of healthy bile. While in this forlorn condition let him commence a course of that supreme restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. At the end of four or five weeks ask him how he feels and regard him attentively. You will see a new man; you will hear a new voice. Health and vigor will have reposed in his frame, his words will be cheerful in tone and in tone, his eye will be clear and its expression untrobbled, and he will tell you that he is free from pain, has a good appetite, sleeps soundly, and that his habit of body is natural and regular. We have seen this wonderful change effected in hundreds of instances by a faithful, persevering use of this incomparable medicated stimulant, which is among tonic remedies what Mount Washington is among the surrounding acclivities, it over-tops them all.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANU

A. A. McCARTY,

NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,

BROKER,

DEALER IN

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

tfh

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 28, 1874.

We have received from the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York his report for the year 1873. From this we learn that six new banks have been organized under the law of that State, and that six national banks have surrendered their charters to the general government and been converted into State banks. The whole number of banks reported in 1873 was eighty. The circulation of these banks, as compared with the year before, are as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Loans and discounts.....	$ 64,845,049	$ 26,968,830
Due depositors.....	66,626,561	71,073,541
Total resources.....	75,491,883	70,734,491
	117,858,811	116,836,734

The number and extent of the transactions of the State banks have almost doubled during the last six years, in spite of the unfriendly legislation of Congress.

The superintendent goes on to criticise the national banking system, and says that the issues of currency should not be wholly left in the hands of the general government, because arbitrarily managed and liable to abuse; under the prohibition tax of Congress. State circulation can no longer be issued, and so long as the tax remains we must be content with the currency, which is inadequately distributed and not adapted to the wants of trade, without the inherent powers of expansion and contraction demanded by the necessities of business.

That the system is defective is seen in the numerous propositions for amendment and in the substitutes presented to Congress, and in the frequent solicitations for important changes by the large commercial associations of the country which represent the trained capacity and the practical knowledge of the men who are foremost in our grand domestic enterprises and who direct our commerce and traffic with other nations. The material modification of the National Banking law is demanded, with the repeal of those restrictions which prevent the formation of new banks, and limit the powers of State banks by onerous discrimination against them. Banking should be free; such a system only is consonant with the spirit of our institutions and the temper of our people.

The chief features of his plan are freedom to deposit United States bonds, specie redemption and a general State supervision. This, he says, would conform to the banking law of New York State in 1838, except that the paper money, instead of being local and diversified, would be uniform and national in its character. Congress would use its power to regulate the currency of the country, and the States would retain the control of its adaptation to the wants of the people, the requirements of trade, the growth and expansion of commerce and the manufacturing interests of the nation. The volume of the currency would expand and contract in obedience to the general laws of trade and not by the clamor of adventurers and speculators.

Money being a standard of values, intrinsically of little worth, valuable only so far as it represents purchasing power, why should the representative of values be restricted in its volume more than the actual values themselves, except so far as the lessons of intelligent experience teach the amount required to meet the varying conditions of commerce? Gold and silver being the recognized standard in all countries by which values are measured and determined, including paper money, it becomes necessary to redeem, on demand a paper currency in coin, in order to give it stability and a uniform value approximating in the highest degree to gold value.

The following are some of the statistics reported:

"The amount of secured circulation outstanding on September 30, 1872, was $1,148,739. The amount of the same on September 30, 1873, was $899,240. The decrease caused during the year was $249,499. The amount of unsecured circulation still outstanding on September 30, 1873, was $743,576 50. Decrease during the year, 89,056. The entire circulation, still outstanding is $1,400,816 50. The amount of notes received and burned by the Department during the past year is $98,942; free banks, $15,811; the unorganized banks, $2,731. One hundred and fifteen banks have been created with authorization for circulation to the amount of $480,913 upon their final closing. This sum, together with the notes burned, make an aggregate canceled circulation of $579,796.

"The aggregate sum of securities held by the Superintendent in trust, September 30, 1873, was $1,625,261 45. Of this amount $1,252,672 17 were held for banking associations, individual bankers and incorporated banks, and $630,378 98 for trust companies."

—Under date of the 20th we have the following full report of various financial matters referred to in our dispatches of that date:

"The bill to redeem legal tender notes and to regulate and establish the currency of the United States, introduced into the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. Burleigh, of Maine, provides for redeeming one-half of the legal tender notes by issuing in their stead five per cent. three year compound interest notes at the rate of $1,000,000 per month, redeemable in four and a half per cent. thirty year gold bonds. The other half of the present legal tender notes are to be retired by issuing legal tender 'regulating currency' notes, redeemable on demand by interconvertible 3 20 per cent. gold bonds. The notes so redeemed to be held to exchange for bonds, the bonds to be held to redeem the notes and so on. Four and one half per cent. forty year gold bonds are to be issued at par for lawful money to banking associations in each State and Territory, until such shall have banking associations, with a circulation amounting to two dollars for each inhabitant, and the money received to be used to purchase bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, these associations all to be subject to the present banking laws. One-half of the interchangeable bonds may be held as a reserve whenever the compound interest notes first issued shall mature. The banks shall have one-third reserve in coin. The government may redeem the notes issued under this act at any time with gold. The bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency."

—Mr. Orth, of Indiana, introduced a bill for the issue of $2,000,000,000 of circulating notes, to be known as "United States gold-bond notes," which are to be held in the Treasury as a reserve, and exchangeable at par for any of the outstanding bonds of the United States at the pleasure of the holder; depositories to be established in all the leading cities to facilitate such exchange; the interest accruing on all bonds thus surrendered to the government, shall be retained by the government, and shall, with 50 per cent. of the coin accumulated in the Treasury, not needed for paying interest on the public debt, constitute a sinking fund—after it reaches the amount of $400,000,000—for the redemption of the legal-bond notes issued under this act; any national bank may surrender its bonds now on deposit in the Treasury, and receive gold-bond notes to an amounts which, when added to the notes heretofore received by such bank, will be equal to the par value of such bonds, and such bank may, at any time, surrender its notes and receive in exchange the gold-bond notes under this act, and, when this is done, such bank is relieved from the redemption of its notes, or from holding any reserve, but shall, in all other respects, exercise its rights and privileges under the Banking act; any national bank failing for two years to surrender its bonds, now on deposit, shall forfeit its circulating privilege; the outstanding legal tender notes shall be redeemed at the same time the redemption of the gold-bond notes is commenced. This plan is recommended by petitions from citizens of two-thirds of the counties of Indiana.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

January 28, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold.....	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
Western Union Tel....	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Pacific Mail.....	41¾	42	42¼	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Express.....		60				
Wells Fargo Express....		91				
American Express.....		60				
United States Express		69½		69		
New York Central.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Erie.....	47	46⅞		47⅝		47⅜
Michigan Central.....		90		90		90
Michigan Southern.....	81⅝	81⅝	82	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
Illinois Central.....		100				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		88¾		88¾		88¾
Chicago & Northwestern		67		67		67
Do Preferred.....	72½	73		72¾		72¾
Rock Island.....	100	100		100		100
St. Paul.....	40¾	41	40¾	40¾		40¾
Do Preferred.....	66	66		66		66
Wabash.....	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
Fort Wayne.....	93	93		93		93
Ohio and Mississippi....	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Quincy Pacific.....	103¾	103¾		103¾		103¾
Chicago and Alton.....	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
Harlem.....						

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s 1881.....	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
1881, coupons.....	117⅝	118⅛	118⅛
5-20s, 1865.....	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
5-20s, 1864.....	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
5-20s, 1865.....	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
5-20s, 1865, new.....	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
5-20s, 1867.....	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
5-20s, 1868.....	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
10-40s, coupons.....	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
Currency 6s.....	115½	115½	115½
New 5s.....	113	113	113
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee.....	81	81	81
Tennessee, new.....	81	80¾	81
South Carolina, April....	15	15	15
South Carolina, July....	9	9	9
Missouri 6s.....	93¼	93	93

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue furnish the following report of active sto cks a the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.....	48⅝
Penna. R. R. p.....	57
Reading.....	121
United Co.'s N. J.....	161
Oil Creek.....	16¾
Lehigh Valley.....	60
A. V. R. R. 1-20.....	90⅝
Central Transportation.....	42⅝
Empire Transportation.....	59
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis.....	79

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, January 28.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 60. Corn dull at 86c. Barley unsettled; Canada held at $1 81@1 85.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 28, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather continues wet, muddy and disagreeable, being anything but favorable to outdoor business transactions. However, there is one consolation; it is not cold, but no one can tell what a day or a night may bring forth.

The rivers are in fine boating order, and steamers are arriving and departing punctually on time, bringing to and bearing away from the city rich cargoes of merchandise.

As before remarked, there is considerable uneasiness among ice men as to when, if at all, they will find an opportunity to harvest their crop, so essential in the manufacture of ice cream, cold water and invigorating summer beverages. Be patient, gentlemen, the cold weather is not over yet.

The flour market was quiet and rather stronger. The stocks in the market are reported large than they have been for some time. Dealers appear to be confident that prices will ere long go higher.

The scarcity and high prices of dried fruits has caused an active demand for canned goods which are now selling freely at quotations.

The produce market is fully supplied with all articles usual to that line of trade, and a very active business is doing. The supply of game, poultry, etc., is large, and should the weather continue to rule warm prices will recede.

There is a good demand for wheat, corn, oats and rye. Barley is in better request and is arriving freely.

We may remark that whilst there is a seeming activity in the market, buyers are careful not to purchase more than will meet their immediate wants. People want to know what Congress intend to do about the currency. Until that question is settled prudent business men will act with due caution.

Below will be found the receipts of leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls.....	600	Apples, bbls.....	210
Corn, sks.....	1,320	Wheat, sks.....	850
Barley, sks.....	540	Rye, sks.....	510
Oats, sks.....	210	Butter, pkgs.....	25
Bacon, pieces.....	4,439	Bacon, tierces.....	80
Potatoes, bush.....	1,050		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by rail and river during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls.....	11,578	9,719	21,297
Apples, bbls.....	588	1,588	2,176
Potatoes, sks.....	1,220	194	414
Corn, sks.....	5,227	7,398	12,625
Wheat, sks.....	7,670	4,104	11,764
Barley, sks.....	19,792	2,730	22,522
Rye, sks.....	1,198	2,523	3,721
Oats, sks.....	9,068	7,246	16,309
Butter, pkgs.....	308	164	472
Bacon, pcs.....	13,020	21,485	34,795
Bacon, Lbs.....	120	574	694

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—The following are the ruling prices at which the different brands named are sold in this market: X $6 50 @ 7 00; XX, $9 00; India ale @ 9 bbl; Bass' English ale, in quarter-kins of 22 gals, $22 00; @22 24; bbls, 41 gals, $42 25@ 44; bbls, 63 gals, $62 25@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $3 @ doz; Robert Youngers' sparkling ale $3 @ doz; Guinness' stout, boxed up to 5, $3 @ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $4 25 @ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $3 75 @ doz.

APPLES—There is a fair supply, but there is no change in prices. We quote at $2 00, $3 00@4 25 @ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER.—The demand is reported more limited, at 7½ cents in cooper @ pail.

ASHES—The market is reported dull, and will so remain until the glass houses again go into full blast. We quote as follows: Soda ash, 2½@3c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; lump saltpeter, 16c.

BUTTER—The late liberal receipts of butter has not seriously affected the prices. The condition of the country leads prudent dealers to be careful in purchasing beyond a higher rate of interest, these associations all to be subject to the present banking laws. One-half of the interchangeable bonds may be held as a reserve whenever the compound interest notes first issued shall mature. The banks shall have one-third reserve in coin. The government may redeem the notes issued under this act at any time with gold. The bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency."

—Mr. Orth, of Indiana, introduced a bill for the issue of $2,000,000,000 of circulating notes, to be known as "United States gold-bond notes," which are to be held in the Treasury as a reserve, and exchangeable at par for any of the outstanding bonds of the United States at the pleasure of the holder; depositories to be established in all the leading cities to facilitate such exchange; the interest accruing on all bonds thus surrendered to the government, shall be retained by the government, and shall, with 50 per cent. of the coin accumulated in the Treasury, not needed for paying interest on the public debt, constitute a sinking fund—after it reaches the amount of $400,000,000—for the redemption of the legal-bond notes issued under this act; any national bank may surrender its bonds now on deposit in the Treasury, and receive gold-bond notes to an amounts which, when added to the notes heretofore received by such bank, will be equal to the par value of such bonds, and such bank may, at any time, surrender its notes and receive in exchange the gold-bond notes under this act, and, when this is done, such bank is relieved from the redemption of its notes, or from holding any reserve, but shall, in all other respects, exercise its rights and privileges under the Banking act; any national bank failing for two years to surrender its bonds, now on deposit, shall forfeit its circulating privilege; the outstanding legal tender notes shall be redeemed at the same time the redemption of the gold-bond notes is commenced. This plan is recommended by petitions from citizens of two-thirds of the counties of Indiana.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

January 28, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold.....	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
Western Union Tel....	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Pacific Mail.....	41¾	42	42¼	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Express.....		60				
Wells Fargo Express....		91				
American Express.....		60				
United States Express		69½		69		
New York Central.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Erie.....	47	46⅞		47⅝		47⅜
Michigan Central.....		90		90		90
Michigan Southern.....	81⅝	81⅝	82	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
Illinois Central.....		100				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		88¾		88¾		88¾
Chicago & Northwestern		67		67		67
Do Preferred.....	72½	73		72¾		72¾
Rock Island.....	100	100		100		100
St. Paul.....	40¾	41	40¾	40¾		40¾
Do Preferred.....	66	66		66		66
Wabash.....	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
Fort Wayne.....	93	93		93		93
Ohio and Mississippi....	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Quincy Pacific.....	103¾	103¾		103¾		103¾
Chicago and Alton.....	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
Harlem.....						

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s 1881.....	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
1881, coupons.....	117⅝	118⅛	118⅛
5-20s, 1864.....	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
5-20s, 1865.....	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
5-20s, 1865, new.....	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
5-20s, 1865, new.....	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
5-20s, 1867.....	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
5-20s, 1868.....	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
10-40s, coupons.....	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
Currency 6s.....	115½	115½	115½
New 5s.....	113	113	113
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee.....	81	81	81
Tennessee, new.....	81	80¾	81
South Carolina, April....	15	15	15
South Carolina, July....	9	9	9
Missouri 6s.....	93¼	93	93

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue furnish the following report of active sto cks a the Philadelphia Board:

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Central Transportation.....	42⅝
Empire Transportation.....	59
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis.....	79

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, January 28.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 60. Corn dull at 86c. Barley unsettled; Canada held at $1 81@1 85.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 29, 1874.

REMARKS—The crude market was very firm yesterday, having fully recovered the decline of the day previous, and sales were reported at certain points in the oil regions at the highest figure noted for same time, proving the sound judgment of the parties who refused to sell at the decline. All things considered, the crude market in the oil regions presented a healthy appearance.

CRUDE.

We can report a firm market and fair demand, prices having fully recovered. The sales made were at

PARKERS.

1,000 bbls Union.....	$1 62½
1,000 bbls Union.....	1 52½

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report the the market steady with a fair trade demand. Further sales were reported at the trade figures, free on cars, at 19c.

Philadelphia—Dull but steady; spot 13¾c; March 14¼c.

NEW YORK—Quiet; sales spot 13¾c; high test 15c.

OIL BARRELS

steady; city $1 90; country $1 85.

TITUSVILLE, January 28.—The "Herald" says: The petroleum market was not materially changed from previous quotations. On the upper road the market was $1 72½@1 75 for spot. At Oil City market was quoted at $1 65. The market at Parker's was $1 52½ for United and $1 62½ for Union pipes. The producers refined market was 16c in bulk and 19c in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot..... $1 74½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot..... 1 75
1,500 bbls, Oil City, spot..... 1 55
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Union..... 1 62½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United..... 1 52½

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 28.—Market firm and quiet at $1 35.

TITUSVILLE, January 28.—Market unsettled at $1 50 offered; no sales.

OIL CITY, January 28.—Market quiet at $1 55; nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, January 28.—Spot $1 75. Market quiet.

NEW YORK, January 28—Closing 97.—Crude in bulk buoyant; sales 4,000 bbls at 6½c. Refined lower and unsettled with shipping inquiry light; sales 2,000 bbls spot at 18¾c; 2,250 bbls do 13¾c; 3,000 bbls February 13¾c; 1,000 bbls high test, spot, 15c. Naphtha quiet at 8¼@8½c; 1,000 bbls sold on private terms. Cases steady at 19@19½c. Philadelphia delivery: Refined 13¾c, first half February.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—Market dull but steady; S. W. 13¾c; crude 10¼@10¾c in bbls; cases 18½c; sales none; futures, March, 14¼c; late March 14½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy.....	Vesta O W.....	612
Abrams.....	Standard O W.....	80
Jos Bushfield.....	National O W.....	649
Stevenson.....	Liberty O W.....	773
Abrams.....	Lilly O W.....	472
Jos Bushfield.....	Keystone O W.....	154
Stevenson.....	Eagle O W.....	544
Stevenson.....	Central O W.....	724
Fisher Bros.....	Citizens O W.....	724
Lockhart & Frew.....	Brilliant O W.....	924
Duncan.....	American O W.....	748
Duncan.....	American O W.....	640

Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W.....	712	Eagle O W.....	524
Standard O W.....	80	Central O W.....	724
Abrams.....	649	Jos Bushfield.....	649
Liberty O W.....	773	Brilliant O W.....	163
Lilly O W.....	472	American O W.....	893
Keystone O W.....	154		
Total.....			5,780

Wool Items.

The Washington, Pa., "Reporter" of the 28th says: A considerable amount of wool still remains in the hands of our farmers, if we may judge by the wagon loads that were seen coming from the country to buyers. The sales are at about 50c @ lb.

The Welsburg, W. Va., "Herald" of the 24th inst. says: Washington county poured out its wool crop on Saturday last, in this place. A procession of some twelve two-horse wagons came in by the pike about ten o'clock, and unloaded for shipment east, purchased, we understand, by Alex. Patterson, of Steubenville. Our people bought about 100,000 at considerable quantity. The prices were some cents of an advance over what was offered in the summer, generally, so far as we could learn, in the neighborhood of fifty cents and a little over. The distribution of the proceeds, generally, is now in order, but up to this writing our proportion has hardly come to hand, though we have been looking anxious enough for it.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron ore and pig-metal for the week ending Saturday, January 24, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore. Pig.	Shipments. Ore. Pig.
	Tons.	Tons.
St. L. and I. M. R. R.....	1,430 455	150
A. and T. R. R. to St. Louis..	481 225	.....
A. and T. R. R. to Carondelet.	950	.....
R. R. I. and St. L. R. R.....	172	10
Ohio and Miss. R. R.....	10	53
M. K. and T. R. R.....	.....	8
St. L. V. T. H. and I. R. W....	39	.....
O. and M. R. R. (Ind. div.)....	183	10
St. L., P. and S. Ills. R. R....	.....	29
St. L. A. and T. R. R.....	.....	10
Lower Mississippi river.....	28	.....
Total tons.....	2,289 714	290 238
Week previous.....	1,290 434	238 165

—*Republican.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 28, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull, but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with moderate demand; No 1 spring, 94½c; No 2 do, 91½@92c; spot, $1 01 for February, $1 28 seller March; No 3 do $1 19¾; rejected, $1 11@1 11¾. Corn steady with moderate demand; No 2 mixed 58¾c cash, 58¾c seller February, 59½c seller March, 60¾c seller April and year; No 2, 42¾@44c cash, 43¾@44c March; rejected 39c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No 1, 80¾a 81c. Barley firm; fall No 2 at $1 01; spring No 2 at 1 20.

INSPECTED HOGS—Market steady; heavy, $5 20a 6 30; light, $5 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and higher at $14 40 cash and February. Lard firm and in good demand; Bulk meats—demand good at full prices; shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear middles 8½c; long cut hams, 10¾c average, sold at 8¾c; sweet pickled 10c; ham average, 13¾@13¾c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 97c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, January 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day including 1 car reported to arrive, 1,055 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,372 head. Market dull, offers lacking from last week's prices, buyers, owing to the over crowded condition of the eastern markets, refusing to purchase. No sales were made for local and country demand; the bulk of stock will be shipped east in first hands; sales of 300 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,374 lbs, at $4 25@5 00; 50 head Indiana steers, averaging 1,134 lbs, at $4 25@5 00; 100 head Michigan steers, 1,200 lbs, closing 1,119@1,260 lbs, at $4 12½@4 25; 35 head Ohio steers, averaging 1,125 lbs, 260 lbs, at $4 25@4 50; 50 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,194 lbs, at $4 25@4 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,400 head. Supply totally inadequate to demand, market active and firm with 25c advance on yesterday's prices; sales 500 head Michigan sheep, averaging 84@87 lbs, at $5 31@5 62½; 250 head Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 76@85 lbs, at $5 12½@5 25.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 9,500 head; yards bare of stock; Yorkers $5 75@5 95; heavy hogs $6 00@6 15.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Cotton dull and lower; middling uplands, 15½c. Flour with moderate business and lower; superfine western and state, $5 90@6 30; good to choice, $6 35@7 25; white wheat extra, $6 60@6 80. Whisky active and firmer at $1. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring, $1 55@1 56; No. 3 Milwaukee $1 49; No. 1 Minnesota, $1 63@1 64. Rye and malt quiet. Corn dull and heavy; now western mixed at 68c; old western, 66@67c. Oats opened dull and closed steady; mixed western, 60@61c; white western, 64@65c. Hay, hops, coffee, sugar, molasses and rice quiet, firm and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; for crude 13c; refined spot 18c. Pork firmer at $15 25@15 37½ for prime mess. Lard firm at 9¾@9¾c. Beef quiet; prime mess $ail; extra $11 25@13 50. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6¾c; middles heavy; long clear 8¾c; short clear 8¾c. Lard lower at 9¾c. Butter firm at 25@35c. Cheese firm and unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Beeves—No receipts and no trade yesterday; arrivals to-day 18 cars or 700 head; 56 cars shipped for to-day's market; market stopped at Harrisburg. Demand light and prices ranged 1c lower than Monday; sales mainly confined to stock held over from Monday, and included ordinary to fair Texans at $5 50@5 to dress 55 and 56 lbs; to grass fed Texans at $5 50@5 75; choice steers at $9 50@9 50 to dress 55 to 57 lbs to gross cwt.

Sheep—Receipts yesterday and to-day 19 cars, or 3,500 head. Market closed with a dull feeling at $5 25@7 50 for poor to extra.

Swine—To-day's receipts 33 cars, or 4,289 head. Market steady and firm at $5 75@5 for five hogs; $7 12@8 25 for city dressed; $6 36@7 25 for western

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—Flour dull; treble $6 25@7 25; family $8 @9. Corn—demand quick and prices easier; mixed 75c; yellow 78c. Oats—supply good and prices lower at 56c. Bran dull at 75c. Pork—dull; $17 50@18 00. Lard—prime tierce 12½c; choice $13. Dry salt meats firm at 6¾@8¾@8¾c. Bacon steady and firm at 8¾@9¾@10½@10¾c. Loose Orleans—receipts small and quality poor; offered 9½@9¾c; fair to good 9¾@10c; prime 10¼@10½c. Whisky quiet; Louisiana 99c; Cincinnati $1 03. Coffee firm at 24@26c. Cornmeal firmer at $3 30.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—Cotton nominal at 15¾c. Flour—demand fair and market steady but dull and drooping at $1 45@1 65. Corn active at 58a 62c. Oats steady at 43@50c. Rye firm at 95c. Barley steady at $1 60. Eggs firmer at 18c. Pork dull and nominal at $15 50a 15 37. Lard quiet; steam 9@9½c; kettle 9½@9¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 7¾@8c; clear 8¾c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 7¼@7½c; clear rib 9¾@10c; clear 10¾c. Hogs steady and firm; light $5 60@5 90; heavy $5 90a 6 15; receipts 2,625 head; shipments 3,340 head. Whisky steady at 95c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—Flour firm; superfine $5 60@5 90. Wheat dull; red $1 65; white $1 80a 1 85. Rye steady at 96c. Corn dull at 78@80c. Oats steady at 55@56c. Coffee firm at 23¾@25c. Provisions firm. Pork $16 50@16 75. Salted shoulders 6¾c. Lard held at 9¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 10¾c; refined 17¾c. Whisky held at $1 01.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and declined; amber Michigan $1 49; seller March $1 54, seller April $1 57½; No. 1 red $1 55. Corn—demand fair and market firm. High mixed 57c, seller February 56¾c, seller April 60¾@ 70c, seller May 71¼@71½, seller June 73¾@74c; low mixed 65¾c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; fair to prime white $1 75a 1 85. Corn firm and inactive; mixed western 55a 56c. Oats steady; western 50a55c. Rye in good demand at 92a96c. Provisions strong. Pork unchanged, 15@9¾c. Butter in fair demand. Coffee strong at 26a28¾c. Whisky firm at $1 02.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 50¾; No 2 $1 32¾; spring $1 30; No 2 spring 41¾c. Corn steady with moderate demand; No 2 mixed 59c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No 1, 77½c. Barley steady; No. 2 $1 60.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 28.—Cotton dull and declined at 12¾a13¾c. Flour quiet at $5 50a5 60. Wheat quiet at $1 52a1 55. Corn 75c. Provisions steady. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6c; clear rib 8½c; plain 9c. Bacon shoulders 7¾c. Sugar cured hams lower at 12½c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 00.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, January 28.—There is a very firm feeling for wool, with a fair demand. Fleeces are in request. Extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania range 58a59c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 50 a52c. Combing and delaine fleeces 55a60c. Pulled wool in demand at 40a56c for superfine and extras.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 28.—Cotton irregular; good ordinary 12½c; low middling 14a14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm at 75a. Oats firm at 62c. Bulk meats active at 6¾a6¾a8¾a 8¾c. Lard active at 9¾a10½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 28.—Wheat dull and steady; No 1 red $1 57; No 2 do $1 48. Corn steady; new 71c; old, 65a66c. Oats quiet; No 1 State 50c; No 2 do 46c. Petroleum firm and higher at 12c for standard white car lots.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅞.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1874.

Treasury disbursements $204,000. Customs receipts $561,000.

MONEY

easy at 5 per cent. Prime discounts 6a7 per cent.

STERLING

firmer, at $4 83¾@4 84 for sixty days, and $4 87a4 87¼ for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 113⅛@113⅜, and closed at highest price. Carrying rates were 1a6. Clearings $25,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

closed firm.

U. S. coupons, 1881.....	118¾
5-20's, '65.....	114½
5-20's, '65, new.....	116¼
5-20's, '64.....	116¾
5-20's, '65.....	117⅜
5-20's, '65, new.....	116½

5-20's, '67.....	117¾
5-20's, '68.....	118¼
New 5's.....	113
10-40's.....	114
Currency 6's.....	114

STATE BONDS

quiet and strong.

Missouri.....	93	Virginia, old.....	42
Tennessee, old.....	81	North Carolina, new.	17
Tennessee, new.....	80½	North Carolina, old.	29¾
Virginia, new.....	47		

STOCKS

declined before call ¼a½, but in the early board advanced on the general list ¼a1¼. Afternoon board firm and moderately active without special features. Sales between 10 and 2 o'clock, 146,000 shares, of which 19,600 were Western Union, 12,500 Union Pacific, 8,500 Pacific Mail, 19,600 Ohios, 7,800 Toledos, 7,100 Atlantic and Pacific, 7,900 New York Central, 9,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Delaware and Lackawanna.

Canton.....	75¾	Chicago & Alton.....	108¾
W. U. Tel. Co.....	26¾	Do preferred.....	111
Quicksilver.....	49	Ohio & Missis-ippi..	34¾
Adams Express Co..	94½	Terre, Col. & I. C..	37¾
Wells, Fargo & Co..	89	Lake Shore.....	91¾
American Express..	62	Illinois Central.....	100
United States.....	69	Union Pacific land g.	86
Pacific Mail.....	41½	Harlem.....	125
N. Y. Central.....	103¾	Do preferred.....	135
Erie.....	47¾	Pittsburgh.....	88¾
Do preferred.....	71	New Jersey Central.	102¾
Michigan Central..	90	Rock Island.....	100
Northwest.....	59¾	Do preferred.....	33
Do preferred.....	72	Burlington & Quincy	116¾
R

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, January 29, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

Prayer for the Youth.

This Thursday, has been set apart as a day of prayer for the youth in the course of education. The members of the congregations of the Presbyterian churches in the central part of the city are invited to meet in a Union prayer-meeting at three o'clock P. M., in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church.

The Finances of Allegheny.

The city of Allegheny will, during the current year, be called upon to return $10,000 worth of bonds, given for improvements in the old borough of Manchester, and assumed by the city at the time of annexation.

At the close of last year the Collectors' books in Allegheny showed a balance of taxes outstanding amounting to $80 000. Owing to this deficit the city were compelled to borrow $75,000. The collectors are now at work collecting the amount, and the indications are that at least $80,000 will be secured.

A Disputed Bill.

The Allegheny City Committee on Wharves and Landings held a meeting last evening and decided to report adversely to the payment of the bill of damages of Wm. Jackson, amounting to $425. It appears that at the time of a rise in the river the plaintiff lost a flat. He claims that the hitching post put up by the city was insecure and gave way. On the other hand, the city claims that the cable used by Mr. Jackson was unsafe and broke. The committee will meet at one o'clock to-morrow, when they will "survey" the ground.

Religious Amendment.

The National Association, whose object is to secure an amendment to the fundamental law of the United States which shall embody a distinct recognition of the Divine Being in that instrument, have issued a call through their chairman, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, for a National Convention to be held in Library Hall in this city, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. A large number of delegates have been appointed in different parts of the county, and as some of the railroads have agreed to commute the fair, it is expected that the convention will be well attended.

The Alleged Murder By Poison.

Considerable excitement, it is said exists over the arrest of Dr. William Smith of Temperanceville who is charged with willfully administering poison to Mary Jane Broad, aged eight years, and thereby causing her death. The grandfather of the child Mr. James McDonald, it will be remembered also died suddenly while under the treatment of Dr. Smith. A portion of the medicine administered to the child having first been purchased for and administered to him. We are informed that his body, which was interred in the Chartiers Cemetery, is to be exhumed so that the stomach may be placed in the hands of Prof. Wuth for analysis.

Railroad Accident.

On Tuesday morning an accident occurred to a freight train at Johnstown, by which one of the freight cars was reduced to splinters, and dry goods, notions and millinery stock were scattered about in every direction. The brakeman named Kilingsmith was seriously injured, although it is thought he will recover. He was removed to Irwin's Station, where his brother resides. The train was cut in two by the breaking of a coupling, and the engineer in backing up to make a new coupling ran into the cars which were descending a grade near the bridge. It is intended to enter prosecutions against persons who purloined articles from the car.

Heard From.

A few days ago an item was published in an evening paper, in which it was stated that Mr. W. E. C. Macrum, formerly of this city, but Portland, Oregon, on the 20th of December last and had not been heard from since, and that his long absence had created considerable anxiety among his friends as to his safety. As his friends here have been in receipt of letters from him regularly, no great anxiety was felt by them on this account. However, his brother, N. G. Macrum, Esq., of the firm of Macrum & Carlisle, in order to be satisfied in relation to the matter, telegraphed to the firm in Portland with which he had been doing business. Yesterday morning he received a telegram stating that Mr. W. E. C. Macrum was alive and well, and was at Victoria last week. In addition, the telegram stated that letters were received from him by his friends yesterday, dated Seattle, Washington, January 13th, in which he stated he was well, and had traveled over a large portion of the Territory.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Mitchell gave two splendid performances of Fanchon yesterday, being greeted on each occasion with a large and delighted audience. To-night she appears as Amry, the Little Barefoot. In the latter character she is no less renowned than in Fanchon, and there is no reason to doubt that the distinguished recognition of her talent will be continued to the end of her engagement. "Little Barefoot" will run through the week. To-morrow night Miss Mitchell takes a benefit, and the "Barefoot matinee" is announced. It were bootless to comment on this naked notice.

Trimble's Varieties.

The programme promised for this evening's performance at the Varieties will embrace a long list of entirely new acts, and cannot fail to please and interest all who attend. The company, a strong one in every essential, is magnificently handled by Mr. H. W. Williams, the efficient stage director.

GOOD TEMPLAR'S CONVENTION.

Monongahela Valley District.

The following call has been issued:

After a lapse of six months we once more expect to meet together in Convention at Connellsville, Pa., on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 24th, 1874. Bro. D. C. Babcock, Grand Lodge Lecturer will be present, and (if no legal engagements interfere) Bro. James Black of Lancaster. The letters on subjects of special interest will be read from prominent Templars, and arrangements are nearly completed to make up for the entire session a programme of interesting and profitable discussion. The main topics of discussion will be—

1. Review of moral suasion efforts, and its results.
2. Prohibitory legislation and it results.
3. Can Prohibitory laws be relied upon to suppress intemperance.
4. Evils of the drinking usages to society.
5. Woman's relation to temperance and her work in the cause.
6. Condition of Lodges—what the cause of decline if any; what the best means to secure prosperity.

The discussion will not be confined to the above, but brief papers and addresses or other topics are to be brought forward.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Chief Justice Thompson.

The sudden death of ex-Chief Justice Thompson, while arguing a case before the Supreme Court, in Philadelphia, yesterday, is announced by telegraph. Judge Thompson was in his sixty-eighth year, having been born in Butler county in 1815. He studied law with Thomas Blair, Esq., of Kittanning, and was subsequently admitted to practice in 1839. He removed to Erie, from which place he was chosen as a representative to the State Legislature, and while there served a term as Speaker of the House. In 1846-48 he was a member of Congress from the Erie district, and was subsequently President Judge of the Erie and Crawford judicial district. In October 1857, he was elected to the Supreme Bench, and took his seat thereon in November following, holding the office for the full term of fifteen years. He was renominated for Supreme Judge by the Democratic party, but was defeated by Judge Mercur. Upon his retirement in November, 1872, he was tendered a banquet by the members of the bar in this city, at which Justice Agnew delivered a most eloquent eulogy on his high character and ability. On his retirement he continued the practice of law in Philadelphia, in partnership with his son, Samuel G. Thompson.

It is stated that Judge Thompson appeared in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and was engaged in arguing a case before Judges Agnew and Mercur, when he was suddenly stricken down and expired in a few minutes. The Court at once adjourned.

SUICIDE.

A Man Cuts His Throat.

Shortly before six o'clock yesterday evening a dispatch was received at the Mayor's office from Hazlewood, (Twenty-third ward) from officer Nicholas Delehanty announcing the discovery of the dead body of a man with a knife stuck in his throat. The telegram was at once sent to Coroner McCallin, who proceeded to the scene of the discovery. A jury was empanelled and two witnesses, Peter Collins and the officer Delehanty, were examined, after which the inquest was adjourned until this evening. Soon after the arrival of the Coroner, upon examination of the body, it was recognized as that of George Arnold nick-named "Chicken," who, with his family, reside at the corner of Magee and Locust streets, Sixth ward.

From the testimony adduced it appears that about half-past two o'clock, two boys in passing a field next Glenwood Grove, saw, as they supposed, a drunken man lying on the ground. The boys notified Mr. Collins, already mentioned, who keeps a store in the vicinity. Mr. Collins looked over the fence and seeing a knife in the man's throat and blood running from him, called the policeman named. Investigation showed that life was extinct, and that the man must have stabbed himself. The knife was an ordinary pocket one, and the largest blade had been used with considerable force. The boys not appearing, the inquest was adjourned, as stated. It is hoped that some information may be obtained as to the movements of deceased.

Mr. Arnold was a steady smoker at Anderson & Woods, but lately had not been working regularly, and, it is believed, has been drinking very hard. He was at Mr. Collins' livery stable on Tuesday evening, and it is known that he had a friend in business at Glenwood. Deceased leaves a wife and three children. The body was brought to the McCallins stable, where all proper attentions were paid to it. Up till eight o'clock the family, which lives within a square of the stable, had not been informed of the shocking affair.

STREET MUSICIANS.

The Italian Vice Consul Wishes to Send Young Street Musicians Back to Italy.

The Vice Consul of Italy in Philadelphia, VIII, has issued the following notice relative to itinerant Italian street musicians, a number of whom are know to be living in this city under control of padroni:

A royal decree, bearing date of December 21st last, has definitely promulgated in Italy the law proposed since 1869, discussed and approved last spring by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and lately by the Senate, by which all employment of children and adolescents of both sexes under eighteen years of age in any vagrant profession, and in particular that of street musicians, is absolutely forbidden and severely punished.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons residing in the city of Philadelphia and the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware, who hold under their control Italian children of both sexes under eighteen years of age, engaged in the above stated professions, of itinerant musicians or other wandering professions, that according to the aforesaid law they are from this day obliged to submit to the follow ing provisions:

First, To report immediately, either in person or by letter, to this vice consulate, the number of children in their possession now or until lately employed as street musicians, or in any other vagrant profession, their Christian and family names ages, native districts, together with the names of father and mother. They must also inform the consular officer of their own names and native districts.

Second. To send back to Italy at their own expense, all the aforesaid children, none excepted, within the period of four months from this date. The law does not admit of any exceptions. Those among the padroni, parents, &c., who will at once comply with the above order will be exempt from any penalty. Those, on the contrary, who do not comply, will be subjected, in Italy, to the severest punishment decreed by the law, and varying from six months to seven years of imprisonment, according to the nature of the case, together with heavy pecuniary fines, and, if their extradition be granted, they will be sent back to Italy under arrest.

The Vice Consul must earnestly request the authorities of the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware to render him their assistance, and, if necessary, compelling all the padroni, guardians, and parents of these children to comply with the above mentioned provisions of the Italian law.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

Joseph Gashill, of Parker City, creditor, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Joseph Miller, of the same place. A similar petition was filed by Henry Terhune & Son, of New York City, creditor, against H. G. Lazarus, of Pittston debtor. The usual orders were made.

Martin Deusch, of Crawford county, debtor, filed an answer to the petition in bankruptcy of Brock & Weiner, creditors, and demanded a jury trial, which was ordered at the next term at Erie.

In the matter of J. D. Bernd & Co. vs. Anderson & Jones, of Allegheny City, on motion of Josiah Cohen, Esq., Solicitor for the petitioning creditors, John Hall, U. S. Marshall has appointed provisional assignee.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Alex. C. Stewart vs. William Adams, being an action to enforce an arbitrator's decision, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $528 68.

A final order was made granting a charter to the Excelsior Cornet Band, of Allegheny city.

The case of Samuel L. Cruetzborg, trustee, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., was next taken up before Judge Collier. This was an action to recover on three notes, which were offered in evidence, as follows: The first note was dated November 27, 1872, for $3,000 at three months, made by Calvin Adams to the order of Whitten & Co., endorsed Whitten & Co., Moorhead, Adams & Co., and Whitten & Co. The next, December 2, 1872, for $2,000, at four months, drawn by Calvin Adams to the order of Whitten & Co., endorsed by Whitten & Co., Moorhead, Adams & Co. The third, was December 4, 1872, for $1,500, at three months, drawn by Adams to the order of Whitten & Co., and endorsed by the same two firms in the same order as above. The plaintiff's counsel, after offering the notes and the certificates of protest, rested their case.

Mr. Adams on behalf of the defendants opened the case to the jury. He said the facts in this case were different radically from those in the previous case. The defendants had been partners in this city for a number of years; Calvin Adams, a member of the firm, endorsed its name without the authority and in violation of its articles of copartnership; moreover the firm dissolved on the 7th of December, two days previously to the negotiation of these notes and after publication had been given in the papers; after the dissolution, and after public notice and special notice had been given. Calvin Adams sent these notes to Philadelphia to Cruetzborg, and had them negotiated. He met in that city a gentleman named Knight, and to him delivered the notes, on account of an old indebtedness. Mr. Knight had been in the city of Pittsburgh, prior to the 7th of December, and was informed by Gen. Moorhead of the fraud discovered, and that Adams was using the name of the firm without authority; Adams had put in circulation paper to the immense sum of $90,000; so soon as it was discovered by other members they immediately set about to work a dissolution of the firm, and it was with the utmost difficulty that they succeeded in getting Adams to assent; they employed counsel and had a bill in equity prepared to force him to assent, which finally had the desired effect, and the dissolution was made on the 7th, as stated; Knight was informed by Moorhead that the paper was a fraud, and he took it back with full knowledge of this fact, obtained from an authorized source. With this state of facts defendants confidently hoped for a verdict in their favor.

The Vice Consul must earnestly request the authorities of the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware to render him their assistance, and, if necessary, compelling all the padroni, guardians, and parents of these children to comply with the above mentioned provisions of the Italian law.

A BURGLAR CAPTURED.

A Desperate Encounter—Murder Prevented.

The dwelling of Mr. John Gallagher, on Bingham street, Birmingham, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning by a pair of burglars, one of whom was, fortunately, captured. The thieves were heard by a son of Mr. Gallagher, and he pursued them. One turned on his pursuer and fired a shot from a revolver, fortunately missing its object, the ball lodging in the stairway. Young Gallagher closely followed, and in the yard a desperate struggle ensued for several moments till a man named Holden, who happened to be passing, and the elder Gallagher came to the son's assistance and the burglar was bagged, and taken down to Fourteenth street and handed over to the police. Yesterday a hearing in the matter took place before Deputy Mayor Saulsbury, when the prisoner was identified as John Britt, a notorious character, who had once been on the city police, but was discharged for having been a deserter from the army. At the hearing Britt admitted his guilt and was conveyed by officer Porter to the county jail, to await his trial.

Fire Last Night.

About half past twelve o'clock last night an alarm of fire was given from box 63, corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The alarm was caused by the discovery of fire in the box factory of Messrs. Anderson & Gailey, located at the corner of Liberty avenue and Twenty-ninth street. The prompt notification and equally speedy answer of the fire department prevented serious loss. The damage done, however, was not more than two hundred dollars, which is fully covered by insurance. The fact that fire appeared in two places in the first story of the building leads to the belief that it was the work of an incendiary.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Andrews Association Concert takes place to-night in the Seventeenth ward school house.

THE City Property Committee of Allegheny will meet this evening, when important business will be transacted.

BISHOP KERFOOT will administer the apostolic rite of confirmation in Trinity church, Washington, this evening.

MR. J. HARVEY JONES is a candidate for the Select Council from the Eighteenth ward, a vacancy having been occasioned by the resignation of David Kirk, Esq.

THE water deficiency in Allegheny city continues, owing to the break in the main pipe on Ohio street. The Superintendent of the works cautions citizens against waste.

JOHN DILLINWITH, who has been confined in jail on a charge of desertion preferred by his wife, was yesterday released on furnishing one thousand dollars bail for his appearance at Court.

MR. T. B. SEARIGHT, formerly of Fayette county, this State, and one of the proprietors of *The Payne* in this city, has been nominated, it is said, by the President to be Surveyor General of Colorado.

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"Stationery."

[From the Baltimore American.]

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This abuse is not of recent origin. We are accustomed to speak of our ancestors as excelling us in official, if not in personal honesty, and some of our newspapers devote a great deal of space to comparisons on the degeneracy of modern times; but we have abundant evidence to show that there was official corruption in the early days of the Republic, and that there were officials who then robbed it then just as we do now. A correspondent sends us the following, taken from that exhaustless repository of old stories, "The Editor's Drawer," in *Harper's Magazine* (November, 1871), which he very aptly terms "a case in point:"

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"Molasses and water, which they have charged as *stationery*," was the reply.

"Then give me the brandy and water," said Harrison, "and charge it as *fuel*."

The thirty Registers who helped themselves to "Bumble Miscellany," and "Burns's Poems," and toy wagons, etc., can plead this illustrious precedent.

The Episcopal Reform Church Movement.

The Episcopal Reform Church movement shows some vitality. It looked at first as if it would die in its very inception. But lately there are more signs of life. Lately a Wheeling rector left the regular organization, and we notice that the Rev. R. H. Williamson, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at Wilkesbarre, Pa., has resigned his charge and announced his allegiance to the Reformed Episcopal Church.

The Rev. John V. Lewis, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, in Washington, surprised his congregation on Sunday by preaching a sermon in favor of a union of the Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal Churches. He also spoke favorably of the movement headed by Bishop Cummins, but, inasmuch as Rev. Mr. Lewis is a very High Churchman, we presume he took the ground that the defection of Cummins was a relief to the Episcopal Church, and in that view he favored it. There will probably be more or less evidence of defection in such dioceses as have very High Church Bishops, and in such dioceses as are ranked among Low Church. But where "broad" Churchmanship exists the Cummins-Cheney movement will make little impression.

How to Give.

The New York *Tribune* urges not only the necessity of a generous and judicious charity, but also for strict search for the shy objects of charity who will not ask for it. Our model should be, it says, that giver of the Christ who was not content with those who obeyed his invitation, but insisted on beating the highways and hedges and compelling the reluctant also to come in. The real poverty of the decent and self-respecting working classes is hidden away in the garrets and tenements of cellars, as it were a crime. These cases must be sought and helped. The people who refuse to beg are too valuable to be allowed to perish.

Let the ward and district associations of both political parties add to their present system of canvassing the additional functions of ascertaining what families within the range of their observation are deserving objects of charity, and let them report their names to the Central Bureau. If one party would do this, the other would at once follow the example, and in this way (the editor says) the partisan spirit of emulation could be made of use to a great and beneficent work.

"An intimate friend of the Siamese Twins" writes to the New York *Sun* that they did not marry English servant girls, but daughters of a North Carolina planter named Yates. Each, says the writer, had twelve children—one ten boys and two girls, and the other ten girls and two boys. Many of their children have died, and these bereavements bore very heavily upon Chang and Eng, who were Christian members in good standing of the Baptist Church. They were recognized in the neighborhood as men of social standing, and their daughters associated with those of other planters, some of them contracting desirable marriages. They were not of a weak intellect but strong partisans in politics and shrewd in business.

THE VERY LATEST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Campaign for Centennial Mayor.

McCLURE CAPTURES THE DEMOCRACY,

And is Indorsed by Their Convention.

His Former Republicanism the Only Objection to Him.

So E'en His Failings Lean to Virtue's Side.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1874.

As was fully expected from indications last night, the Democratic Mayoralty Convention adopted a resolution to-day, by a vote of sixty-four to nineteen, to the effect that in their view it was inexpedient at this time to make a partisan nomination, and they would adjourn without other action than making recommendation that all citizens, without distinction of party, should support Hon. A. K. McClure for Centennial Mayor. The most perfect good feeling prevailed in the convention, no attempt being made to prevent debate by a few members who adhered to the idea of strict party nominations, even though defeat under the old leaders should be certain. One delegate, who was violent in his opposition to the policy finally adopted, was allowed to withdraw his credentials and walk out without the slightest confusion or apparent regret. Inveterate "Straight-outs," after full opportunity was given them to speak, could urge no other objection to Colonel McClure than that he had acted with the Republican party in past years and that he had used his influence to have Republicans appointed to office. Many of the delegates who had, at the first session of the convention on Monday last, urged a strict party nomination, and secured it in the choice of Captain James Biddle, since that gentleman had declined on the ground that he would not accept a partisan nomination, to-day spoke warmly for McClure as the only man that was likely to secure success in the coming election. Resolutions were read from several wards, thanking Colonel McClure for his efforts to secure a fair election law and requesting the convention to indorse him for the mayoralty.

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LUZERNE COUNTY MINERS.

At a Meeting Yesterday a Resolution Adopted to Resume Work on the Basis of 1873.

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 28.—At a meeting of delegates from various districts of this mining region, in this city to-day, the proposition made by Superintendent Parrish, on the 22d instant, to the miners of slopes Nos. 11, 12 and 13 to go to work on last year's basis, was considered. These works are situated in Plymouth, and the miners having agreed not to resume work without the consent of delegates from all the districts, brought the matter up to-day. It gave rise to considerable discussion, the Plymouth miners being in favor of accepting the proposition, but the delegates from some other districts were opposed and gave it as their belief that Parrish would be able to supply the demand for some time by running these three slopes with the amount of coal now on hand, and that his object was to leave all the remaining works of the company idle until the miners were willing to go to work upon any terms with the understanding that if the starvation game should be attempted to be played, that all should quit work. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all districts having the basis of 1873 offered them for 1874 shall resume work.

DEATH OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON.

He Falls Lifeless While Arguing a Case in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—Ex-Chief Justice James Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, fell dead in the Supreme Court this morning. Deceased was arguing before the Supreme Court in banc a case of tax title, and had spoken but about five minutes. The opposing lawyer has said that Judge Elwell was a better judge on tax titles than he. Here he made the remark that it was amusing that the opposite counsel should remark this, and then went on to refer to the fact that decision was not made by himself. Judge Thompson was going on with his argument and was leaning over the table, when he dropped down and in five minutes ceased to live. The Court immediately adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1874.

SUICIDE OF A SCHOOL-BOY.

David White, aged twelve years, soon after returning home from school yesterday, hanged himself with his book strap.

CHURCH FIRED BY INCENDIARIES—FEARS OF FURTHER TROUBLE FROM COMMUNISTS.

St. Bridget's church, opposite Tompkins square, was fired in two places yesterday. The pastor, Rev. Father Mooney, does not believe that the incendiaries were enemies of the church, but that their misguided aim was to secure employment, knowing that the large congregation would be tolerably sure to rebuild at once.

Police Commissioner Gardner said he knew of no incendiary attempts by Communists, except as the church was a target. Superintendent Matsel did not disguise his belief that the fire was the work of the Commune, and that further attempts of this kind are to be apprehended. He thought that there could be no doubt that the Commune was thoroughly organized in this city, and threats against churches and school houses, and especially against the Roman Catholic institutions, had been frequently made since the Tompkins square riot. He said that on the day of the riot many of the so-called workingmen who passed St. Joseph's Hospital, looked up and shook their fists at the building, at the same time uttering threats. One of the rioters, who had his head cut by a policeman's club, was tenderly cared for in the hospital, yet went away cursing his attendants. When questioned in regard to the precautions of the police, he said it was scarcely necessary to state that a special watch had been kept of late over churches and school houses, and that similar vigilance would be maintained in the future. It is understood that particular pains have been taken to guard every church in the eleventh precinct.

GREAT RAILWAY COMBINATION IN PROSPECT.

For some time past efforts have been made by the managements of the New York Central Hudson River and Pennsylvania Railroads to effect, in unison with the Erie road, a combination of freight business, especially in cattle and grain traffic, and a uniform scale of prices, and working upon a common basis, each road receiving its equal share of profit. No decision has been arrived at as yet,

CHARLES BRADLAUGH

sailed for England to-day. He intends to contest the coming election for Parliament for Northampton.

THE TRIAL OF SPRAGUE,

the defaulting Brooklyn City Treasurer, came up again to-day and was postponed till February 9th, on a physician's certificate that he is confined to bed with disease of the kidneys, which is liable to prove fatal.

DOUGLAS L. WHITE & CO.

In the bankruptcy case of Douglas L. White & Co., lumber dealers, Judge Blatchford entered an order that their assets, amounting to a million and a half, be placed under control of Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Alfred Wilkinson and George C. Peters, as trustees, for distribution.

RUIN WROUGHT BY A WOMAN.

Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, is said to have been on intimate terms with Winnetta Montague, an actress, recently in that city, whose wife, Walter H. Montgomery, married in London, Montgomery, on learning the character of the woman, committed suicide.

George O. Evans Again Before His Peers.

HARRISBURG, January 28.—The case of the Commonwealth against George O. Evans was resumed at nine o'clock this morning. Counsel for the Commonwealth notified the court that they rested their case. The defense then began, Mr. Lamberton opening with an address to the jury and followed by Mr. Hall, also for the defense. Mr. Pettingill and ex-Attorney General F. C. Brewster were the only witnesses examined to-day. The case will probably go to the jury to-morrow. Evans was yesterday surrendered by his bondsmen, and is in the custody of the sheriff of Dauphin county.

The first convention of instructors of deaf mutes ever held in this country assembled at Worcester, Mass., last Monday. It was decided to establish a periodical, written in sound symbols, for distribution in the asylums for the deaf and dumb.

STATE NEWS.

The candy lottery business has been squelched in Philadelphia, by Mayor Stokley.

Titusville is to have another barrel factory; which will give employment to fifty to one hundred men.

An Erie man paid $10 and costs for the privilege of allowing his poor horse to stand for two hours on the street without covering, during a severe storm.

The *Advocate* tells of a Chester woman who, some time ago, deposited a certified check for $200 and a sum of money in bills, in a teapot for safe keeping. Recently she invited some friends to tea, and that teapot was brought into requisition. The tea was pronounced excellent, and it was not until after the guests had departed that the lady thought of her check and greenbacks. She found them in the bottom of the teapot all safe, but a little damp.

The *Catholic Herald*, Philadelphia, has suspended.

All over the State there is a cry about poor gas.

Titusville has eleven petroleum refineries.

Allentown's plan of making tramps sweep crossings in the morning for the previous night's lodging, and a substantial breakfast, is said to work well.

A new disease has broken out among the poultry in Lancaster. The combs turn blue and the fowls spin around in a circle for a few minutes, when they suddenly fall dead.

Daniel O'Mara and Patrick Irvin, the Susquehanna murderers, have been found guilty.

The Pottstown *Ledger* says: An old lady named Williams, living with Robert Barnes, between Jenkintown and Fox Chase, Montgomery county, was fatally burned last week.

William H. Jenkins, a carpenter of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, fell from a scaffolding on the 18th inst., fracturing his skull. He lingered until the 25th inst., when death relieved him from suffering.

There is an aged woman living in a log hut in Dauphin county, near the Schuylkill county line, who for nearly forty years has been bed-ridden by rheumatism. During all this time her only attendant has been a daughter, now also well along in years. The neighbors leave the couple entirely to themselves, being afraid to venture near them. The generally accepted belief in the vicinity is that the old woman is a witch; that she dare not allow the sun to shine upon her, for the reason that it would cause her death; that horseshoes are nailed to her hands and feet; and that she is guilty of bewitching children.

Some three weeks ago, Mr. John Stewart, of Monocacy, Berks county, was taken very ill. A physician was called in, and found his patient had been poisoned. It is said that Mr. Stewart's wife, on being closely interrogated, admitted to having given her husband some poisonous drug, but what we have not learned. No legal proceedings were instituted against the wife, but she was given a very strong hint to leave the premises, which she did. The Pottstown *Ledger*, our informant, says that Mr. Stewart is still confined to his bed, and is lying dangerously ill.

The dedication of St. Paul's Memorial Church, Reading, will take place on Sunday afternoon, the 15th proximo. The dedication sermon will be preached at 2 P. M., by Rev. Dr. Higbee, President of Mercersburg College.

From the Reading *Eagle* we learn that on Saturday evening, at Uniontville, Berks county, Jacob Neiman, a son of Osias Neiman, was drowned in a very remarkable manner. It seems his mother sent him to the store for some groceries. Having remained longer than was necessary, search was made for him. They found him immediately outside the house lying in a ditch in which there was a little running water with his face downward, drowned. The young man was subject to epilepsy and it is supposed in an attack of this kind he fell and was drowned. He was about twenty years old.

Edward Caranaugh, injured on the railroad at Reading on Sunday, died on Tuesday morning.

At Cherry Tree, Indiana county, on Saturday last, a log fell upon a man by the name of Henderson, breaking both his legs. One leg was badly crushed between the knee and ankle. It is feared it has mortified, and will be compelled and traced the pedigree from the year 1566 in England, and through the line of Lawrence in America, and has the evidence to lay before Congress to back his claim in England. He associated with him George Day of this city, and they have the assistance and counsel of Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Montreal, brother to George Day and counsel to the Queen, a gentleman necessarily from his position of great legal ability, and who has accurate knowledge of the records of England relating to the case. Mr. Carver and George Day expect soon to be able to lay their claim for the recovery of this vast estate, and will go to England for that purpose. The estate is worth the marvelous sum of upwards of £100,000,000, a large portion which lies in the Bank of England awaiting the very proof which Mr. Carver has dug out of the registers and other documents, many of them more than 200 years old.

A Very Fortunate Thing.

It is a very fortunate thing that the Siamese twins were law-abiding citizens. Had they not been, they would have given the authorities no end of trouble. In fact, it seems to us that they could have committed all sorts of crime with impunity, had they been so inclined. If Chang had committed an assault, how would it have been possible to have arrested him without arresting Eng also; and had Eng been entirely innocent of all participation in the affair, why should he have been arrested? In order to punish the guilty, it would have been necessary to punish the innocent also; and locking up Chang would have included locking up Eng. We do not see any way out of the dilemma that would have arisen, except a temporary one; and that is the confining of Eng on Chang's account. But when it came to punishing the guilty party, justice would have been nonplused, for the law does not permit an innocent party to suffer for crimes he has not committed. Eng, on the other hand, had perpetrated a murder, he could never have been hanged, no matter how strong and conclusive the evidence had been against him. He could only have been imprisoned for life, for in these instances it would have necessitated the death or the life long confinement of the unoffending Chang. Also, being a separate human being, Eng could obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and demanded his liberty. Had one of these twins been a rogue, he would have, therefore, caused no end of embarrassment to the officers of justice. If Chang were drunk and disorderly in the streets, what policeman could have arrested him without arresting Eng? Or even in the case of false imprisonment from the unoffending Eng? Had these twins been evil-minded and conscious of the perplexities they could have originated, there is no knowing what might have happened. The law would have been powerless, for vice must have triumphed and virtue been oppressed, or virtue triumphed and vice go unpunished. Twins of this description are by no means desirable under such possible contingencies.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Dr. Livingstone.

It may turn out, after all, that we are premature in printing an obituary of Dr. Livingstone. A correspondent of the New York *Graphic* discredits the story of his death, and gives the following reasons for the faith which he has in him:

I do not believe that Livingstone is dead. The dispatch says that he died while on the way from Lake Bembe to Unyanyembe.

Now, Lake Bembe is situated south of Tanganyika, and was the first of a number of lakes discovered by Livingstone in 1866-67, after leaving Lake Nyassa on his way north. When Stanley met him at Ujiji he had explored the entire chain of lakes connected with Lake Bembe as far north as the lat